

KEEP STRONG

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- Marquette Park
- Milwaukee Schools

- Hampton Suit
- Lords & Kings

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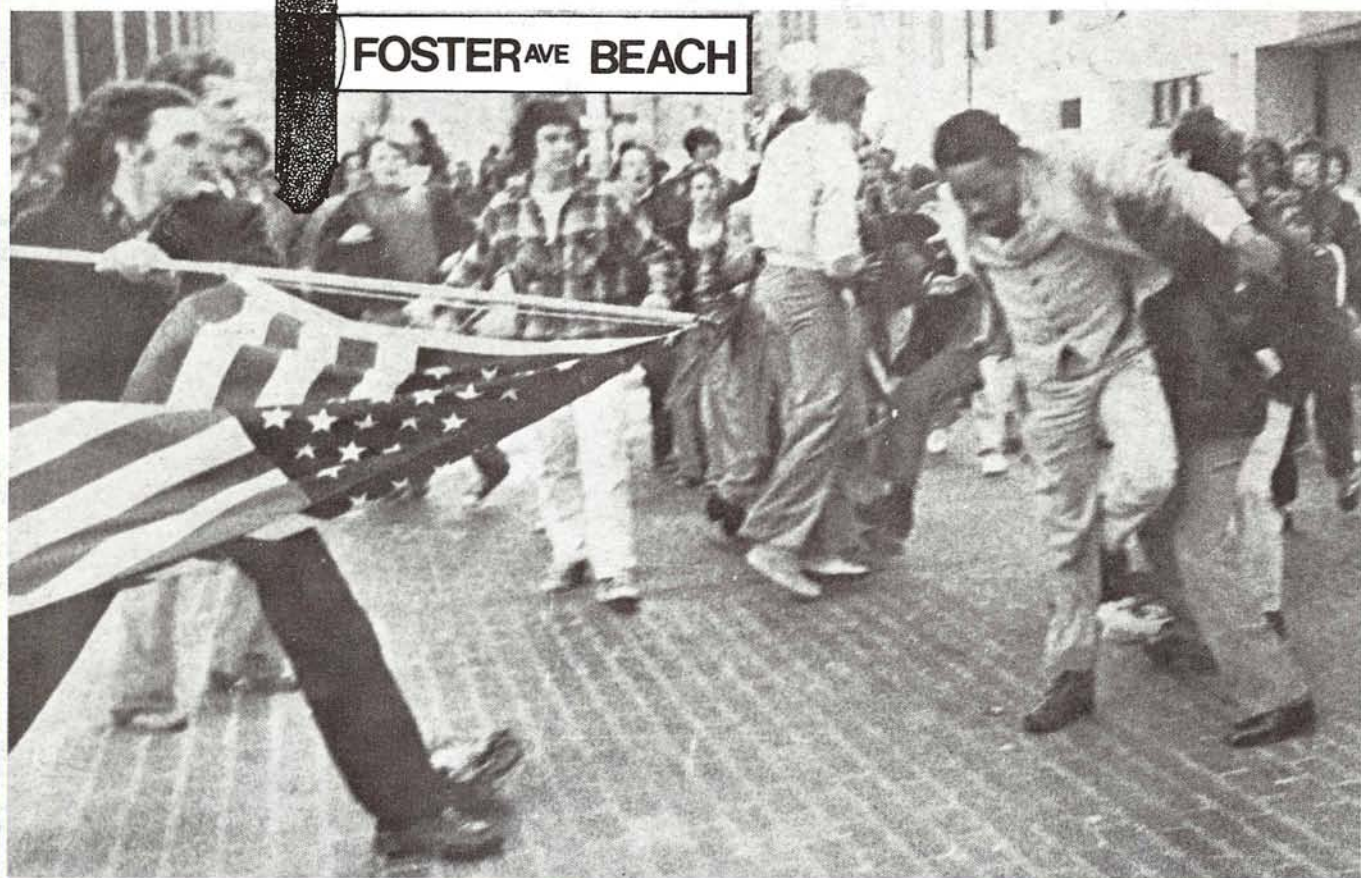
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MARQUETTE^{PK}

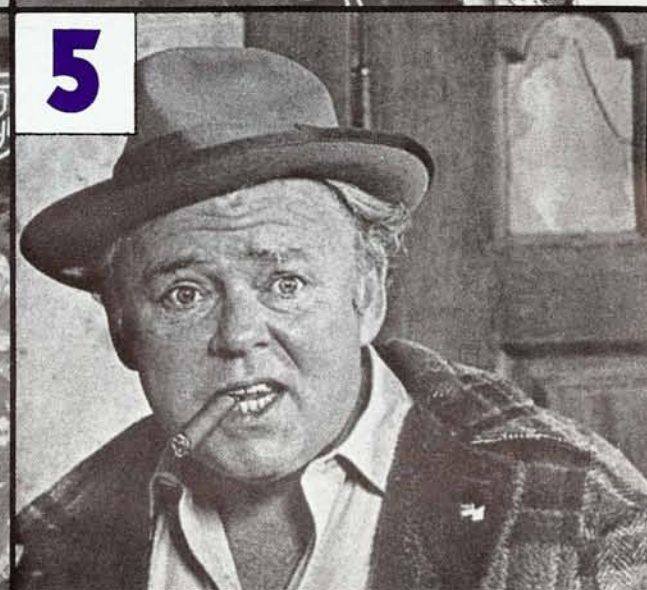
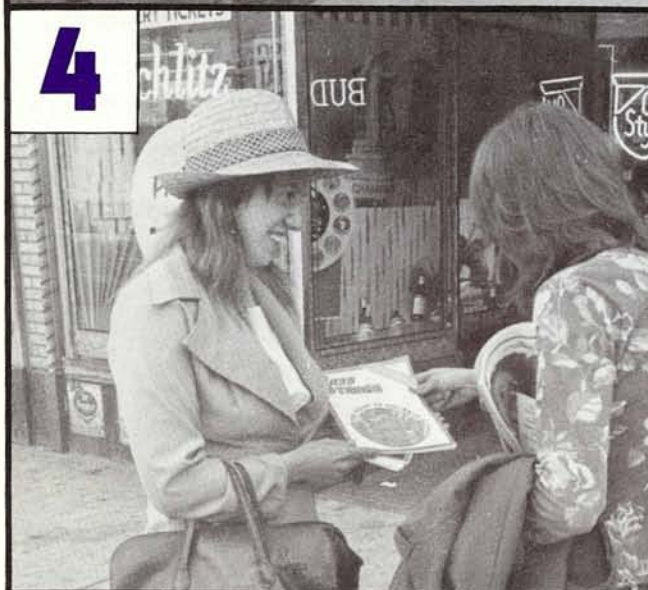
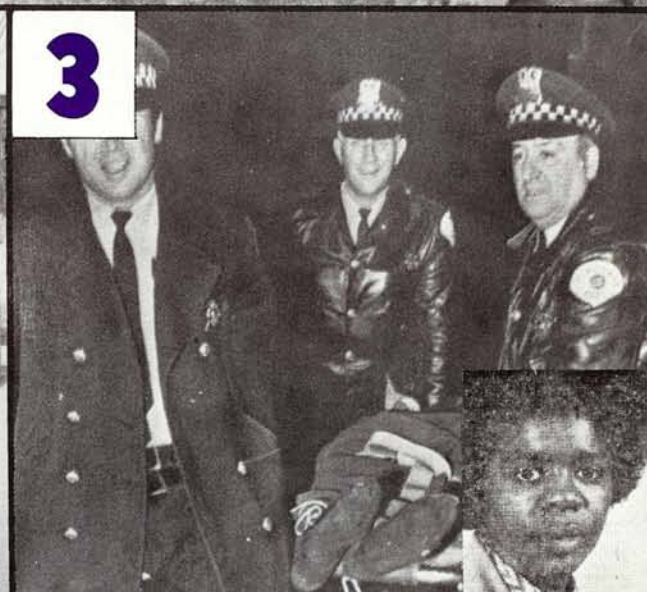
LOUISVILLE^{KY}

FOSTER^{AVE} BEACH

Pawns In Their Game



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In This Issue

1. The theme of this issue of **KEEP STRONG** focuses on whites manipulated into race war by city policies. See Editorial, p. 2; "Marquette Park," p. 22 and "Lords and Kings," p. 24.
2. Kim Nash, arrested as part of 23rd district sweep of **KEEP STRONG** sellers. The police were backed down in federal court. See page 12.
3. While Ronald "Doc" Satchel testified last month in the Hampton/Clark murder trial, police informer Maria Fischer (inset) revealed she was asked by the FBI to drug Hampton. See page 27.
4. Police on the Mall - a community under siege. See Tenants Union Report, page 20.
5. "Archie Bunkerism" - T.V. gives and takes away, but real conditions change for no one. See page 40.

Pawns in Their Game

The men with power in Chicago -- the Mayor, the state's attorney, the rest of them - have been telling us that the "trouble" in Marquette Park and the Foster Avenue beach last month was caused by a few "agitators" on both sides. They must think we're fools. Certainly, there are some people around like the Ku Klux Klan and the Nazis who need to be put in straightjackets before they hurt themselves; but the race war that is building up in Chicago is not caused by a few nuts, and it is not isolated to one neighborhood on the southside and a beach on the northside.

Everywhere that Black and Latino communities are being pushed by the shortage of decent housing, into all-white or majority white areas, there is trouble, big trouble. There are killings, beatings, terror and fear that dominate these entire communities. Almost everybody is involved - at least in the terror and the fear. And it is not restricted to Chicago.

Boston and Louisville have been in an undeclared war for two years. New York and Milwaukee are joining in quickly. There is a time bomb spreading like a plastic explosive across every city in this country. Don't tell us that it is a case of a few agitators on both sides.

While generations of American racism make whites quick to jump to racial viciousness, nine out of ten will tell you that it is not a question of skin color, when they stop to think. Our problem is that we don't know who to fight. In its bicentennial year, this country's economy is less able to provide jobs and housing and education for its people than ever before. This country became wealthy by reaping riches from smaller countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America for many years, but those smaller countries now have found the strength and organization to kick Uncle Sam out. The party is over. The U.S. government is going to have to live with what it has and learn to spread it around.

*It is impossible to believe that men like Daley do not know that the policy of running Black, Latino and poor people out of the inner city is going to cause race war. And yet they go on destroying neighborhood after neighborhood. **THEY KNOW WHAT THEY ARE DOING. THEY ARE THE ONLY REAL AGITATORS OF RACE WAR, AND THE ONLY ONES TO BENEFIT BY IT.***

The rest of us are pawns in their game. We are so busy protecting the



"ethnic purity" of our neighborhoods and schools that we can be manipulated into accepting war in Africa, massive unemployment, and deteriorating neighborhoods. White people are being so confused that we will accept a police state which first suppresses Blacks and Latinos and then poor and working whites.

Still it is only a question of acting in an intelligent manner. There are more pawns than kings in the game. O

ON THE STREET

"DOES THE CITY'S HOUSING POLICY CONTRIBUTE TO RACIAL TENSIONS?"

Gene Rohnacher
N. Magnolia St.



"I think it does. It just helps to raise a riot, that's all it's doing. They're pushing poor people out of a place to live. It's not fair; people have got to live. What's the sense of letting people be pushed out of the community when they don't have any place to move to? I mean, that's stupid. One building gets torn down, and they start on another building."



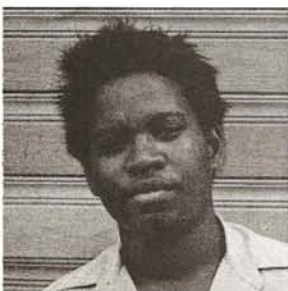
Marjorie Womack
W. Wilson Ave.

"When the people move out, they can't just all of a sudden go and get another place to rent or a home to buy or whatever, if they need a low-income place. How can they get a place right then and there? They probably won't have a job, and it can create any kind of problems, from tension, trying to find somewhere to stay, trying to find another job, worrying about what they're going to do for their family and how they're going to survive. That's what I think it's all about."

Frances Schiller
N. Dover St.



"I think it does because people are always undecided as to when they're going to have to move; always on the move, you might say. So, I know it creates a real problem."



Richard Thompson
N. Kenmore St.

"This Marquette Park thing I think was all Mayor Daley and the city. The thing about it is that we need our housing up here in Uptown, too. Like here on Winthrop, they're talking about tearing all this down for a parking lot. What do we need a parking lot for? They're talking about some kind of shopping center. People need housing. You've got to have a place to stay."

Florence Buchner
N. Magnolia St.



"I think it contributes because for one thing they won't let Blacks go so far west. I don't care what your nice is, anyone that's on welfare and goes into a different part of the city, first thing the landlord says is, 'No, we don't want any part of welfare or you.' The city wants the people to move to the suburbs so they can control them. This is what's going to happen to this whole neighborhood. When they build highrises through here, we won't get these highrises until after they are damaged and destroyed. Then they'll let us go into them."



Walter Tunis
N. Magnolia St.

"Well, I think the government is paying the people off on the southside to keep the fighting going on and keep tearing down the houses like that. It's the only way they can keep the people apart. They're trying to move the poor people out of the city of Chicago and have the rich people come back into Chicago."

Helen Ortiz
N. Racine St.



"It definitely contributes to the race tensions in the city. It has to because you have here a bunch of poor people, and they're all fighting amongst themselves when there is no need to be. I don't care about your race, religion or creed; the most important thing is poor people getting together. Let's work for something. But the way Mayor Daley's doing it, he's taking poor people, and he's making us fight. It's a means of survival; we're trying to survive. If he keeps throwing us out, where do we go next?"



David Turner
N. Racine St.

"Yes, because the city is tearing down all the low-income housing and pushing us farther and farther away from where we live. Low-income housing is hard to get ahold of now any way. When we lose our low-income housing we get pushed into another neighborhood, and when we go into another neighborhood, it's going to cause racial tensions. But if we stand up and fight for housing the way we did the other day on Racine, if we'd protest more like that, I think we could save some of our houses."

LaVera Lee
N. Magnolia



"They purposely segregate people. That makes people fight over housing; because if I want an apartment and the family next door wants an apartment, say I'm Black and they're white, well "I'm going to be trying to get that apartment no matter what b~cause I'm not going to let my kids stay on the street."



Edith Kirk
W. Montrose Ave.

"Sure it does, because whites and Blacks and other ethnic groups at the low-income level are forced to turn against each other. And this is exactly the policy that is coveted and employed by those that don't care about it. This country has had plenty of time to provide for low-income housing in America, and they haven't done it. This is one of the biggest crimes of our time."

WELFARE RIGHTS

Food Stamp Cuts For AIICHA Tenants

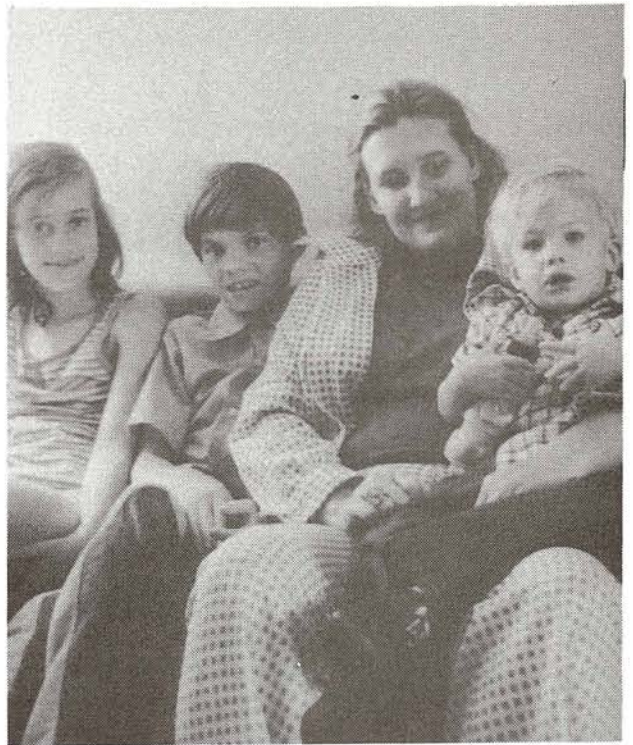
This spring thousands of food stamp recipients living in CHA housing have opened their mailboxes to find a letter notifying them of an increase in the amount of money needed to buy food stamps. While the Department of Public Aid claims the increases are necessary to bring the program in line with existing federal regulations, critics say it is self-defeating and results in increased hardship for recipients. They question "the use of CHA programs if people are going to have to pay \$50 more each month to feed their families."

One family that has received such a notice is the Bryson family. Meredith Bryson and her four children live at 4447 N. Magnolia and are part of the CDA leasing program. Ms. Bryson pays \$96 a month or about 1/4 of her check for rent. The rest of the rent is paid by the city using federal money.

In May Ms. Bryson was paying \$80 to purchase \$198 in food stamps. In June it was raised \$25 forcing her to pay \$105 for \$198. The reason given was that she "was not paying as much rent as other people." Increased utility and phone bills are not taken into consideration, even though Ms. Bryson has a baby with a respiratory problem requiring constant air conditioning.

In fact, the only thing the Bryson family has received from public aid is increased harassment. Accusing her of "keeping money hidden," her caseworker has relentlessly hounded her, searching for bank books, birth certificates and any other "documents" that are "relevant to the case," at one point arrogantly yelling, "Why don't you go work and be socially acceptable."

Along with other recipients around the city who live in public housing Ms. Bryson feels she is being treated unfairly. While food costs continue to skyrocket, her ability to provide nourishing food for her children has been reduced. "Look, the president is getting money from taxes just



The only thing the Bryson family has received from public aid is increased harassment.

like people on public aid; why are they always trying to make us feel guilty about getting it?"

There is a growing response throughout the city to this inhuman practice as it affects several hundred thousand people in both public and subsidized housing. 0

WIN Program A Failure

The Work Incentive Program (WIN) was established by Congress in July, 1968. Tacked onto a bill containing a raise in social security benefits, the program purports to find both employment and job training for people receiving public aid. However, what the program does is now being hotly contested by both participants and observers who charge that it trains no one and that instead of finding jobs it is really used to prevent people from obtaining their public aid checks.

When passed by Congress in 1968 the WIN program was voluntary. In 1971, long-time Dixiecrat and Nixon-supporter Senator Tallmadge of Georgia sponsored a measure making the program mandatory for all people receiving



Ocie Lester: "They treat us like dogs down there."

grants from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program (AFDC).

Although aimed primarily at women on AFDC, the program also affects those receiving other kinds of assistance. Ocie Lester lives with her 14 year old daughter, Annette at 4531 N. Magnolia. Along with her General Assistance check, Ms. Lester receives food stamps and a green card. Two years ago her caseworker told her to go down and register for the WIN program. While no job training was ever offered Ms. Lester, she has been directed to go from one end of the city to the other for the past two years. "I went down and registered, and they would call me up and tell me to go all over the city for different jobs, places I never heard of and didn't have the slightest idea how to get to."

The benefits of the program are highly questionable. The actual number of people obtaining employment through the program is very low, and those who do are usually assigned to low paying menial jobs. Participants receive \$35 a month per child for a baby sitter, which people say is only a fraction of the cost. Worst of all, according to critics of the program, is the great possibility of losing the medical eligibility card after four months. As one government official said, "Look, the program is a failure. The training has almost been completely stopped, and if someone finds a job, it is very conceivable that with the high cost of baby sitting and medical

services the person would be worse off working."

This spring, Ms. Lester contracted a bad case of the flu placing her in the hospital. This, combined with a nervous condition, forced her physician to write a letter urging that she be released from the program.

But because the program is both the responsibility of the U.S. Department of Labor as well as the Illinois Department of Public Aid, Ms. Lester became entangled in the bureaucracy. "I gave them the note from the doctor saying I couldn't work, and they took me off the program. Then my caseworker calls up and says that I have to go back down and register again or he would cut off my check. I told him I had just been down there and what the doctor said, but he said it didn't matter."

Arriving at the WIN office again, the worker asked why she was there, since they had just taken her off the program. After much discussion and phone calls between WIN and the Department of Public Aid, Ms. Lester was assured she was off the program and could go home.

The problem in Ms. Lester's case, observers say, is that her caseworker can threaten her with re-applying anytime he wants, a possibility she sees consistent with public aid's general attitude. "They treat us like dogs down there. They have no respect and want to do everything their own way. They just think they're right all the time." 0

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Battle For Workmen's Camp. "Has Just Begun"

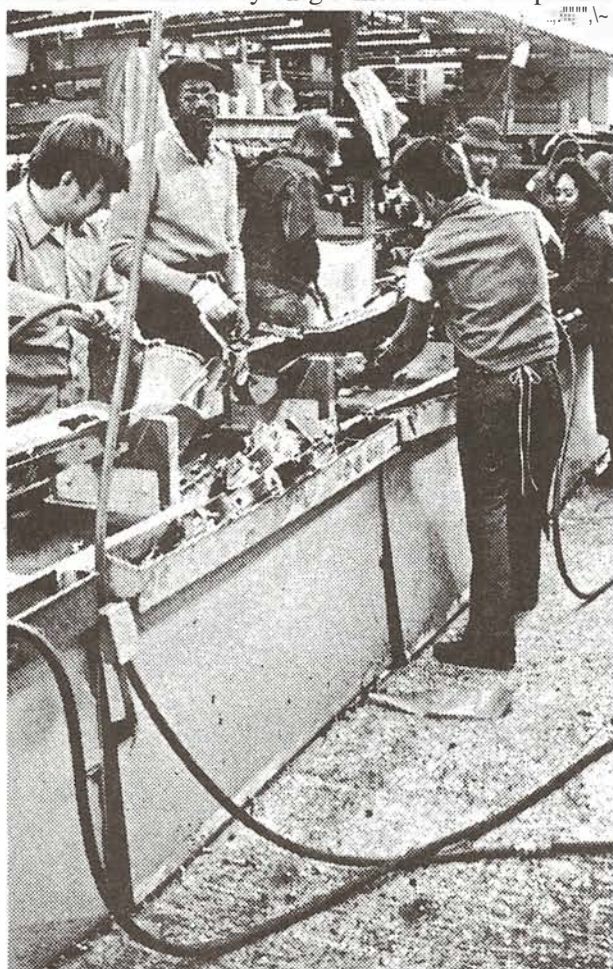
By a narrow margin, several conservative amendments to the Illinois Workmen's Compensation bill were defeated last month in the Illinois Senate. The amendments, sponsored by Republican state legislators and backed by industry and business, were designed to weaken the existing law.

Workmen's compensation is the payment to

someone who has either been injured while working or has incurred a loss of health from work-related conditions. Originally considered to be the worker's own fault if he or she was injured, years of rank and file union struggle culminated in the passage of the workmen's compensation laws. In June, 1975, Illinois changed its law to bring it up to standard with other states and in accordance with the recommendations of a presidential task force.

Since that time the law has come under increasing attack from reactionary state legislators, large business concerns and insurance companies as being "too liberal" and "offering too many benefits for minor injuries such as loss of fingers of hands." Launching a well-financed campaign, the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers' Association and other large businesses have presented one fact after another in an attempt to convince the public that the new law is too unfair to business.

Compounding the issue, observers say, is the continual demand by large insurance companies



"None of this would have to be going on if industry would fix their machines so people don't get caught up in them."

to raise the cost of compensation insurance to businesses. Already granted raises totalling more than 65%, insurance is clammering for more. While the Illinois State Insurance Commission claims the increases have been justified, a study conducted by the Illinois Industrial Commission offers another view. They say that the statistics compiled since the passage of the new law show that the insurance companies have paid less than 10% more in new benefits.

Critics of the Insurance Commission charge that it is "nothing more than a tool of the large insurance companies" and cite the close ties between Insurance Commission Director Robert Wilcox and the major insurance companies.

Amidst the controversy and piles of statistics, progressive labor leaders say the real issue is being overlooked; "None of this would have to be going on if industry would fix their machines so people don't get caught up in them," said one prominent VAW official. Although the initial attempt to weaken the law was defeated, most labor leaders expect renewed attempts. They say that the battle has just begun. O

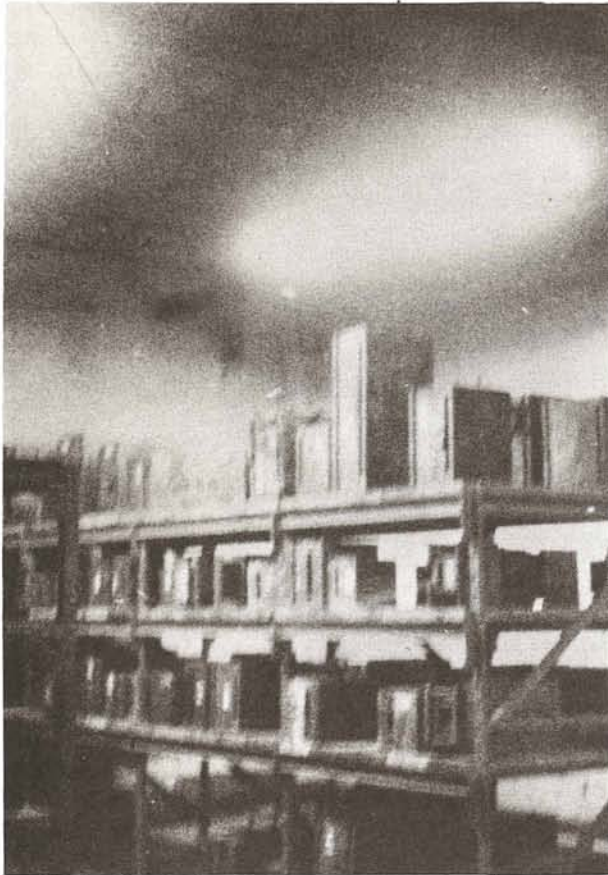
ON THE JOB

Magenta Corp. Conditions A Danger To Lungs

While lung disease is usually associated with the mining and textile industries, there are many relatively small businesses where potential damage to the lungs is very great. Recently a member of the Chicago Area Black Lung Association interviewed by *KEEP STRONG* reported that the Association has been asked to look into conditions at the Magenta Corporation at 4439 W. Montrose.

Magenta manufactures plastic molds. In the course of production of the molds, thousands of pounds of plastic powder are mixed with dye in order to achieve certain color combinations.

The process of mixing the dye and plastic produces dust which if inhaled long enough can cause lung damage. "Just one good dose caused me to be short-winded for over two hours," said one worker. No masks or other protection is



Inside Magenta: "Just one good dose caused me to be short-winded for over two hours."

provided, and dust particles readily accumulate in the air throughout the factory. While Magenta claims there is adequate ventilation, workers will point to frequent cases of loss of breath and irritated eyes.

Magenta has only 50 employees working on three shifts. There is no union so while male employees are paid \$3.40 an hour, women receive only about \$2.75 an hour. There is no defined lunch break with workers expected to eat quickly and return to their jobs.

The jobs consist of either operating drill and punch presses or mixing 100-200 pound bags of plastic with dye every two hours. When not mixing the plastic, workers are instructed to make up boxes in which to place the mold. It is very hot in the summer, and during the day shift, breathing becomes difficult for many.

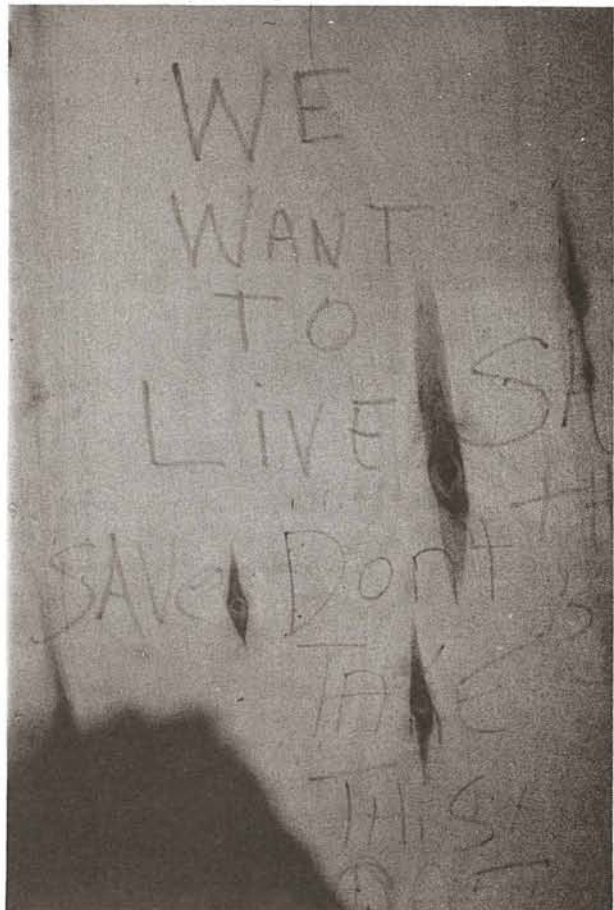
Black Lung Association members point out that lung and respiratory disease caused by such conditions only show up after several years, often long after an employee has left the company. What is needed is tight regular inspections and the immediate payment of compensation to workers found laboring under these conditions; O

TENANTS' RIGHTS

Friday On Racine Street

While a lot of publicity is being given to residents of middle-class, all-white neighborhoods who complain that "Black people are coming into our neighborhood and bringing down our property values," little attention is paid to the literally thousands of people being run out of their own neighborhoods by slumlords, big developers and the Daley-controlled city government. Uptown is the other side of Marquette Park. It is where poor people are being pushed out with the cooperation of the city.

On Friday, June 26 a hot summer sun filtered through the pollution down onto the 4400 block of Racine Street. Residents there live only one block south of the new college which stands as a reminder of the terror of arson, contracted vandalism and surprise wrecking crews which demolished 1,200 units of low-income family housing a few years ago. (As the word spread that





"This building ain't coming down." That was how the people felt.

the G & G Wrecking Company was on the street to demolish the building at 4425 N. Racine, heads came out of windows, and the people took their seats on their porches and steps.

An arson watch had been held at the recently abandoned building for several nights by families in neighboring buildings as local real estate vultures got wind of another possibility to make a few dollars. Through the offices of the Organization of the Northeast, these residents had been seeking to save the building, knowing that if one building went, others would follow. Evidently the bank which owned the building, the downtown First Federal, had decided to by-pass negotiation

with the community and had secretly gotten an order for demolition.

"This building ain't coming down." That was how the people felt. After all, enough is enough. So the front steps to the building filled up with people. The wrecking crew came. Then the bank lawyers came. A lot of talking and discussion occurred while the residents of Racine Street guarded the front, back and roof of the building. The wrecking crew was held off for nearly seven hours. Then the court order came.

The police announced their intention to arrest anyone who stood in the way of the wrecking



"Star sky and Hutch" brutally attack community resident Mary White, kicking, beating, stomping, dragging and twisting her down the steps, across the street and into the wagon.

crew. The well-organized community decided that four people should be arrested to make their point clear, but the notorious 23rd district police had been on their good behavior for too long. Uptown's local Starsky and Hutch, armed with a .44 magnum and .45 automatic brutally attacked the last community resident to be arrested, Mary White, kicking, beating, stomping, dragging and twisting her down the steps across the street and into the wagon. It appeared as if the police wanted to start a riot, and only quick action by community leaders in calling a reorganization saved the situation.

As always, when there is confrontation, the television and the press covered the situation - about 30 seconds on two stations. But they did not cover the situation as the First Federal milked the building for three years or as they refused to negotiate with community organizations seeking a reasonable solution that would maintain badly needed low-income housing in the inner city. When the press had gone, the police remained behind to guard the wrecking crew, to rape another building. But while the bankers downtown were counting their money, a more unified community went back to the strategy table to save their homes. D

LEGAL RIGHTS

"Certainly You Do Not Expect To Keep Our Merchandise And Not Pay For It."

Located in the heart of the westside of Chicago at 727 N. Kedzie, the Logan Furniture Company was established in 1946 and in the last 30 years has acquired a great sum of money through practices resembling a collection agency more than a furniture business.

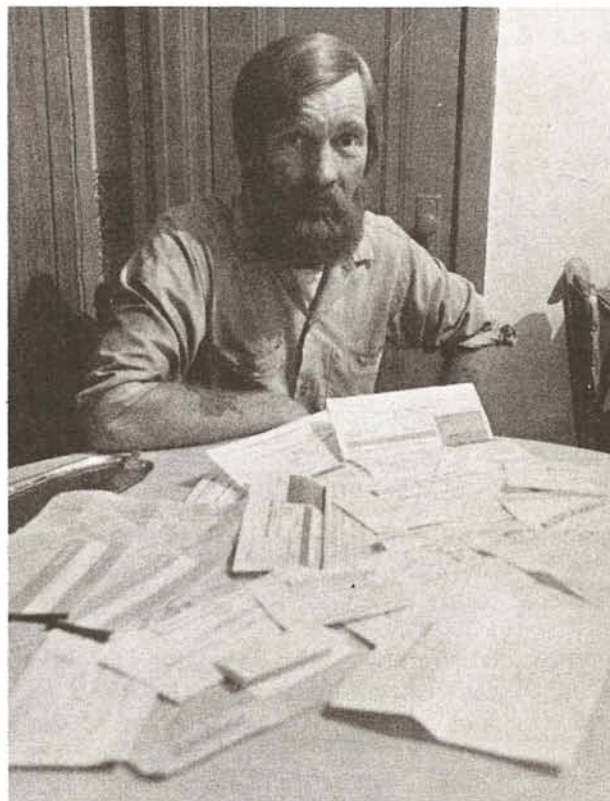
Last November Albert McSheridan of 4411 N. Magnolia purchased a new stereo and used T.V. at Logan Furniture. Christmas was coming, and he wanted to get his wife, Brenda, a present. On the advice of a friend Mr. McSheridan went to Logan Furniture. "I should have known something was wrong when credit was so easy to get. They didn't check anything; just told me to sign."

The total purchase amounted to \$334.90, and it was spread out over 15 months at 28% interest making the monthly payment of \$23. Although the first payment was not due until January 5, Mr. McSheridan paid a month early on December 5, continuing to pay on time until the company he works for went on strike in early May.

Though he had shown a clear intent to pay, had notified Logan of his current situation and that he was only one month behind, Mr. McSheridan became the object of one of the most highly organized and vicious collection processes in the city.

Beginning with threatening letters to Mr. McSheridan, Logan Furniture quickly turned to his employers, threatening them with court action for wage assignment if the payments were not brought up to date. "I wasn't even that far behind, and they were trying to get me fired. Where is there work if I lose this job?"

Not content with that, Logan stuck a note in his mailbox plainly saying, "Albert McSheridan, certainly you do not expect to keep our merchandise and not pay for it." "Collectors" who bore a striking resemblance to two-bit thugs in the movies were sent in a pick-up to retrieve the furniture. "I waited all day Saturday for them to



Besieged by stacks of threatening letters and the possibility of losing his job, Mr. McSheridan wants out of the arrangement with Logan Furniture Co.

come in but they were too scared. Instead they droye up and down Magnolia all day."

Besieged by stacks of threatening letters and the possibility of losing his job, Mr. McSheridan turned for help. He went to the 46th Ward Community Service Center where a legal worker sent a letter to Logan inquiring of the legality of their methods. Since the letter, the pressure has eased up but Mr. McSheridan still wants out of the arrangement, planning to pay the entire balance as soon as he gets his vacation pay.

Like other so-called furniture companies, consumer guilds and buying clubs, Logan is in the business of collection. People are shuffled through the store at assembly line speed, convinced to sign confusing and unreasonable payment papers and then hounded consistently if

they fall even seven days behind in their payments. Legal aid workers around the city say the profits in this quasi-legal activity are enormous, with Logan being able to sell and re-sell merchandise on a continual basis. "Either they can sell a T.V. four or five times or they collect the entire amount in a short time, including the interest," commented one legal worker.

While Mr. McSheridan is now caught up on payments and the pressure slightly eased, others are still in trouble. Accompanying Mr. McSheridan to Logan when he paid his last payment, *KEEP STRONG* was told by a young man who had just purchased some furniture and wasn't behind in his payments that he had begun to receive notices; "Man, I work for the state; they told me to clear this stuff up by Monday or not to bother coming in."O

POLICE WATCH

KEEP STRONG *Files Suit To End Police Harassment*

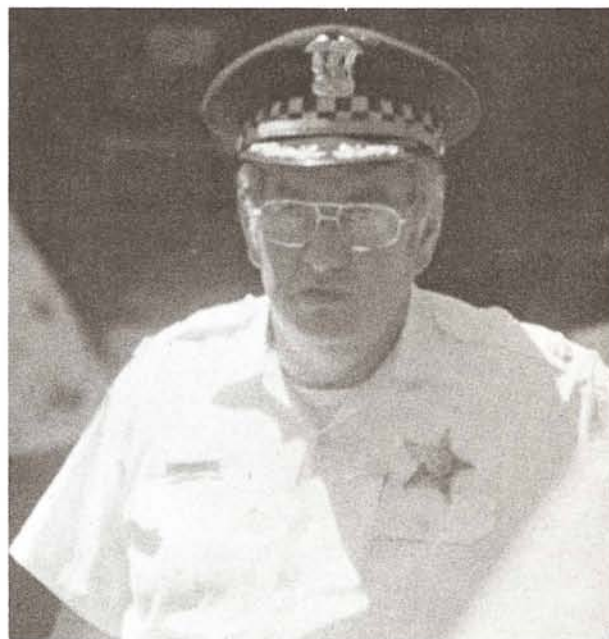
The Intercommunal Survival Committee (ISC) filed a suit in federal court on June 8 against Chicago Police Superintendent James Rochford and the 23rd district police commander for violating the organization's Constitutional right to distribute its popular monthly magazine, *KEEP STRONG*.

The suit stems from an order given by Commander Thomas Hanley to police officers in the 23rd district to "get that magazine (*KEEP STRONG*) off the streets." Hanley's order came immediately following the publication of the June issue of *KEEP STRONG* which contains two articles strongly critical of the 23rd district.

On Saturday, June 5, the day after the June *KEEP STRONG* first appeared on the street for sale, sellers of the magazine were arrested and told they could not sell the magazines on the streets. Affidavits filed with the suit charge that on calling the 23rd district for clarification on the new police policy, representatives of ISC were told that Hanley had given orders to arrest

anyone selling this issue of *KEEP STRONG*.

Pointing out that the theme of the magazine's June issue was "The Right to Organize," *KEEP STRONG* editor Helen Shiller noted, "We weren't surprised that the police would try and stop the distribution of *KEEP STRONG*. We recognize that its very existence represents an act of resistance. *KEEP STRONG* draws its life blood from the lives and experiences of the oppressed white community. It is a vehicle whereby that community can identify its common experience and needs and desires to participate



Commander Hanley: "Get that magazine off the streets."

in the growing Black and Third World-led struggle for social justice. When the police and other institutions that depend on things remaining as they are identify a progressive movement among the people, they know no other way to act than to try to crush and destroy it."

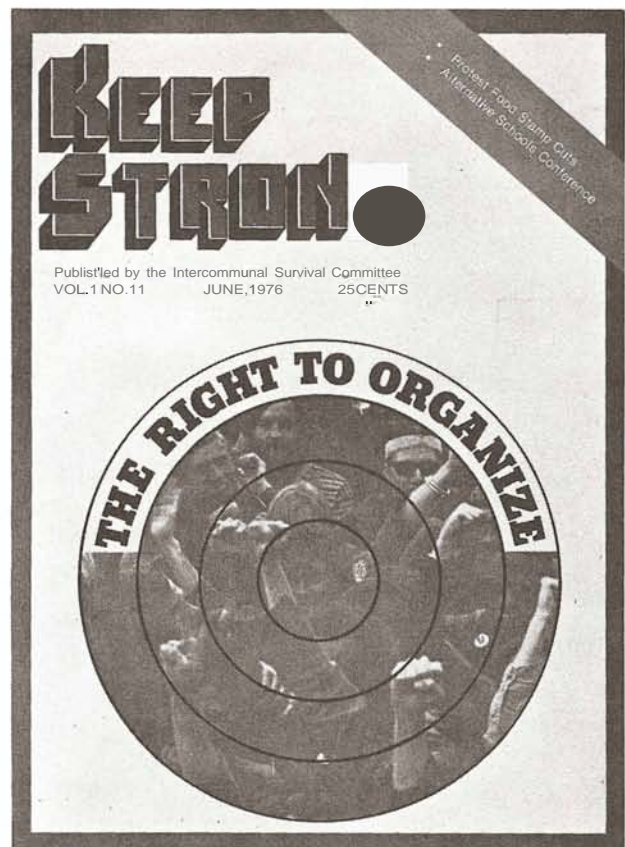
One of the magazine articles that has angered Chicago police officials quotes citizens and citizen groups critical of Hanley's handling of a police-community situation in northern Lakeview. The controversy concerns a series of police arrests carried out in the Halsted-Roscoe area allegedly initiated to rid the community of drug pushers. *KEEP STRONG* quoted area residents concerning the problem: "Arresting over 14 people, five of whom were juveniles, in a space of four weeks, the police have not gotten to the source of the problem." "

Lakeview residents, noting that only four of the arrests have been for narcotics, insist that Hanley has gone back on his original agreement to stop harassing youth in the area and that he intends to pursue this course. "We will keep it (harassment) up as long as we have to," Hanley was quoted as having said earlier in the month.

Explaining the background of the situation in northern Lakeview, *KEEP STRONG* describes a May 7 meeting at which area residents asked that station patrol cars be placed on street corners in the community. Hanley arrogantly refused, telling assembled members of the Triangle Neighbors, a loose association of people connected with the Lakeview Citizens Council, that the police would do it their own way.

Lakeview residents believe that the method of constant police harassment violates the civil rights of those being arrested. One long-time resident told *KEEP STRONG*, "All (harassment) has accomplished so far is to fill the jails with more young people who had no place to go. We have a right to expect more from both the police department and our community organizations." "

In the other *KEEP STRONG* article that has proved embarrassing to the Chicago Police Department, *KEEP STRONG* reveals that the 23rd district beat representative has been violating existing police department regulations by living out of the district for the past three months. Although not yet officially on the payroll, Ms. Arlene Norton has been acting as district coordinator for the police department's beat rep program, created by the department presumably to give the community a voice in



control of its police. However, critics of the program charge that it uses patronage workers and those blindly loyal to the police to be the "eyes and ears" of the police.

KEEP STRONG reports that among other activities, Ms. Norton - a long time supporter of reactionary block clubs - has supplied information to lawyers defending police officers on charges of brutality and in at least one case has gone into the district to "lobby" for officers who were still being investigated by the police department for brutality charges.

The June issue of *KEEP STRONG* focuses on the recently released Senate Intelligence Committee's report on FBI COINTELPRO operations, particularly those directed against the Black Panther Party.

Commenting on Hanley's campaign to "get *KEEP STRONG* off the streets," ISC coordinator Slim Coleman noted:

"Hanley's actions only bring out more clearly that the illegal and criminal activities of government law enforcement agencies attempting to stifle opposition and criticism continue unhampered today. Only the names of the 'counterintelligence operations' have been changed, to protect the guilty."D

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Summer At The County Jail

KEEP STRONG has made a consistent effort to report the conditions of prisons and jails throughout Illinois. It is our experience that occasionally the media will pick up on the brutal and inhuman conditions facing prison inmates, publicize them and then forget them for some time. While these moments of scrutiny may help to alleviate some of the immediate tensions and hardships, this is not enough. Those incarcerated as well as their families and loved ones deserve much more. They have the right to know what the real circumstances are so that if they choose, they will have the knowledge with which to do something about them.

It's been almost a year since the attention of the Chicago press focused on the overcrowded conditions at Cook County Jail. An uproar ensued that after several months subsided. Today, Cook County Jail is even more overcrowded than it was a year ago. There are currently 2700 men awaiting trial at the jail.

In this spirit KEEP STRONG presents below a report by Randy Saltz, a member of the Citizens Observation Committee sponsored by the Illinois Prisons and Jails Project, on a recent inspection of the Cook County Jail.

"The jail was built in 1929 and designed to house only 1300 inmates. Over double that number are there now. More than 600 men are now sleeping on the floors of the dayrooms or on the hard picnic benches. Some of these men do not have sheets or blankets let alone mattresses. When asked how long the situation had been like this, one inmate replied that he'd been on the floor for four weeks, and the only bedding he'd



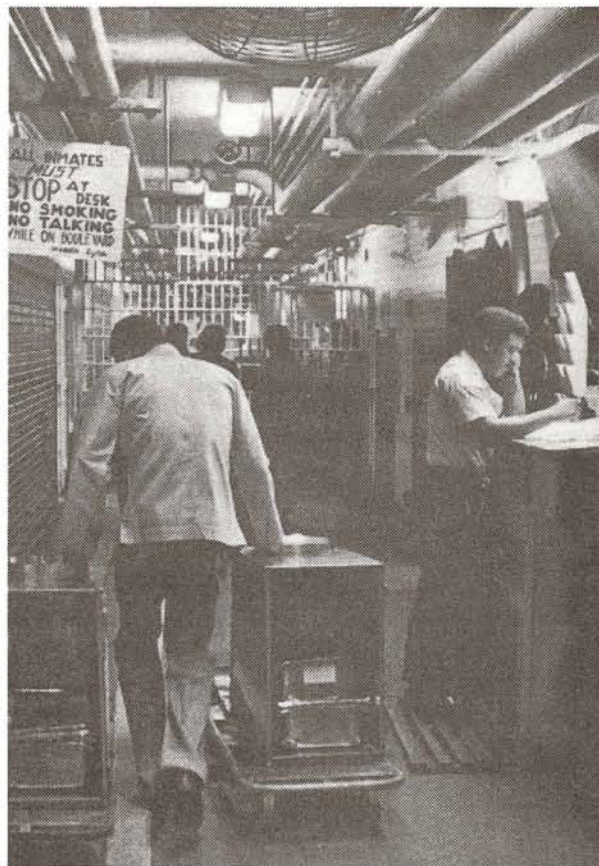
Cook County Jail a year ago, when attention was focused on overcrowded conditions. Today the Jail is even more overcrowded than it was a year ago.

had was what other inmates had offered to share with him. Others stated that the practice of sleeping in shifts was very common merely because there wasn't enough room for everyone to lay down at the same time.

"The notorious cell block F-1, which previously housed inmates who the staff decided posed a threat to themselves or other inmates, has finally been closed down. In fact, it has been closed down for over three months, has remained vacant since its closing, and is awaiting engineers to come in and refinish and clean the tier up so it can be used to get people off the floors. When the chief of security, Major Sullivan, was asked how much longer before it could be used, his reply was, "I have no idea; that's the engineering department's problem." Meanwhile 600 men are sleeping on floors and sleeping in shifts in areas where other inmates congregate. One inmate stated that it was sort of like sleeping in a subway station during rush hour, with privacy a thing of the past.

"Health and sanitation problems are of enormous proportion. Many men complained of having to tie their commissary foods up off the floor so the rats and roaches can't get into them. We viewed shower facilities with filthy walls and rusty pipes. Most of the showers we saw worked at only a dribble level and in most cases had to be used by over 125 men. Inmates consistently complained of a lack of cleaning supplies and equipment with which to keep their areas and themselves clean and sanitary. Asst. Warden Glotz committed to the observation committee back in November of 1975 that the shower rooms would be remodeled and cleaned as soon as possible. To date only a few have been fixed and cleaned, and at this rate we can expect the rest to be completed sometime in 1978.

"Just this year a new gymnasium and recreational facility has been completed; also a new kitchen and housing for approximately 500 inmates who have been awarded a work release program and only sleep in the jail at night time. The kitchen is as large as a basketball court and twice as wide. The original goal was to deliver to the inmates a hot, nutritious meal three times a day. When we visited the kitchen we saw men working on roast beef and three different types of vegetables, salads and fresh rolls. I asked if this was the menu for inmates and was told no, it was for the guards and the juries at the 26th and California trial building and other visiting "dignitaries." When leaving the kitchens we walked past 25 to 30 food carts that were to be delivering food to the inmates but were broken



"Lukewarm stew with a trace of meat and a lot of gravy, white bread and kool-aid."

and awaiting repairs. Up on the tiers the food was lukewarm stew with a trace of meat and a lot of gravy, white bread and Kool Aid. As for the new recreational facilities, inmates stated that usually even though it's summer out and very hot on the tiers they see the yard on an average of once or maybe twice a month and the gym less than that.

"Now that it's summer, people are back outside their homes and on the streets gathering in their neighborhoods. There has been a increase in arrests, particularly of young people. The average number of people brought in has increased from 15 to 20 to anywhere from 40 to 60 a night. We noticed during the inspection that often particular gangs were segregated by tiers, and age groups were separated by tiers, also. This is done to keep rival gangs from being confined with each other and inmates with like ages together so as not to create problems on the tiers. In theory this might be wise, but the reality is that with overcrowding and lack of basic sanitation on every tier, there is great potential for conflicts to come about.

"There are many common bonds that tie the inmates together — bonds of misery, bonds of not

knowing their fate, bonds of fear and bonds of mistreatment. In most cases they all attempt to try and get along or tolerate each other and the guards as best they can, and do attempt to maintain some amount of dignity, but all of this has a great potential to change at any moment. Many inmates expressed feelings that this summer would be particularly bad because of poor food, health care, overcrowding, long continuances before trial, little or no recreation. Most expect some sort of trouble. Usually it takes the form of inmates fighting among themselves, the guards overreacting and then a full scale riot or confrontation.

"What it boils down to is inmates at the County Jail who haven't been convicted of any crime and are awaiting trial and are too poor to bail themselves out are being punished. They are faced with a long, hot summer of the type that we on the outside can only imagine in our nightmares. There will be more escapes, more violence, more injuries and perhaps killings — more acts of desperation, to be sure. All of this is directed at the youth of this city for the common crime of being poor." 0

HEALTH NEWS

Be On The Alert For Ozone

Since the weather has gotten warm, have you had trouble breathing, gotten severe headaches or just felt like you couldn't carry on with (>Usiness? You may be suffering the effects of ozone. Ozone is a pungent, colorless, highly poisonous gas. It irritates and inflames the walls of the air passages and increases the work of breathing creating a strain on the heart and lungs.

There are two layers of ozone. One is in the upper atmosphere. It is formed naturally and protects us against the harmful effects of the sun's ultra-violet rays. It is suspected that aerosol sprays have been damaging this protective layer.

The other layer is ground level ozone which is formed when hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides (two kinds of pollutants) react with each other in the presence of sunlight. This layer doesn't give

protection from ultra-violet rays and doesn't add to the ozone layer of the upper atmosphere. It is this ground level ozone which causes headaches, eye irritation, sinus problems, inflammation and swelling of the bronchial tubes, increased susceptibility to infection, increased asthma attacks and destruction of the red blood cells in people with certain genetic deficiencies. Long term exposure can lead to early aging of lung tissues and may cause abnormal cells to develop.

Ozone is more harmful when high levels occur for two or three days in a row. The body tissues can't recover quickly from the chemical assault and suffer worse effects on the second and third day than on the first. The effects of ozone are also much greater when other forms of pollution are present.

In 1975 there were over 15 warnings and three alerts issued by pollution control agencies. Warnings are issued when the level of ozone goes up and the weather forecast indicates that weather conditions favor continued formation of ozone. An alert is issued to warn the general public and industry to reduce their emissions of pollutants.

In spite of the warnings and alerts issued, it has been charged that standards are not strict enough and that in fact more alerts should be issued. Although three yellow alerts were issued last year, no red alert was called. During a red alert industry must limit production, leading to pressure by representatives of the Illinois Manufacturers Association to maintain low standards and thereby avoid what would be to them a crippling red alert. According to one informed source from the Chicago Environmental Control, "Sometimes it's a very thin line whether to go with a yellow or red alert. I personally don't believe the level was always just below red."

When ozone levels are high you should protect yourself, especially if you have a history of lung or heart disease. Minimize your activities; stay in bed if you have difficulty breathing; avoid smoking, use of aerosols, strong detergents, ammonia, etc. In extreme cases the windows should be shut and the air circulated with a fan or air conditioner. Do not shut the windows unless you have a large fan as heat stroke is possible. 0

**Quality Health Care
Is A Human Right**

Seniors Take Pride In Their Clinic

"We decided we could do it, we had a right to do it, so we did it." These words were spoken by Ms. Lucy Tillman in explaining the establishment of the unique Flannery Senior Health Care Clinic located on Chicago's near northside. The clinic recently hosted representatives of the federal government's Housing and Urban Development Program (HUD). The HUD representatives, headed by Turk Garrett, were in town for their Midwest Regional meeting, and took a tour of this extraordinary medical clinic.

Established in 1969, the clinic at 1507 N. Clybourn is located in the Flannery Senior Citizens Home. What makes the clinic unique is that it is directed and operated by the seniors themselves. Ms. Tillman, 73, is Vice-President and one of five members of the board. The board is elected on a yearly basis with all seniors at Flannery eligible to vote. There is also a community advisory board comprised of representatives from community groups and the medical profession.

The facilities were originally two apartments in the building, now converted into three examining rooms and administrative offices. From the spotlessly clean examining rooms to the photo display on the walls, members of the tour could see the pride these seniors had in their clinic.

After the tour the HUD representatives questioned at length the establishment and operation of the clinic. The board members along with about ten patients pointed out that the main factor was the control by the seniors themselves. They explained that despite the current success of the clinic it was a rocky road getting there. At first the clinic had only token leadership from the seniors and was thus plagued by many difficulties. It wasn't until 1974, tired of abuse and mismanagement, that the seniors along with different community organizations, exerted their leadership and ousted a corrupt and inefficient doctor. Since that time they have been running the show, and things have improved considerably. The patients wholeheartedly backed the board members' detailing of the clinic's history to the HUD representatives.

One outreach worker, Regina Glover, commented that the **clinic** has gone far beyond



At Flannery Clinic: "Age means nothing to them. They are so full of energy they keep me going. Power to the people is written all over them."

medical care. She talked about the various programs operating out of the clinic. Problems with welfare and social security are dealt with, the clinic's van gives transportation to seniors, neighborhood youth are sent to do helpful tasks for the seniors, and the Omega Food Co-op runs part of its operation out of the clinic. Ms. Glover added; "One of the main things we do is sit in the clinic and talk to the seniors. Many of them are very lonely yet have histories that will amaze you."

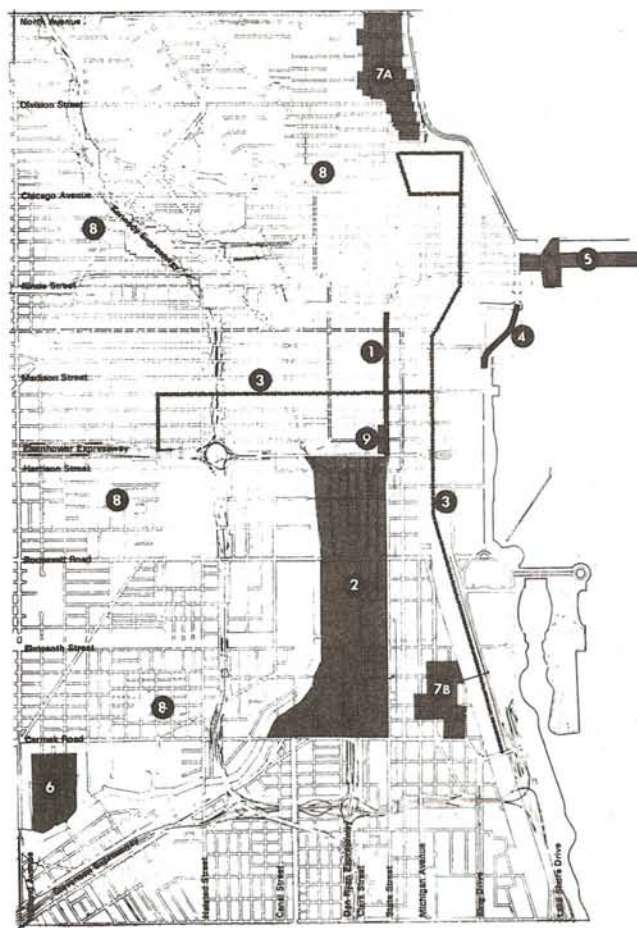
All in all the HUD representatives were quite amazed. At first skeptical, their doubts quickly left when confronted by the overwhelming facts. As Ms. Glover concluded, "Age means nothing to them. They are so full of energy they keep me going. Power to the people is written all over them."D

FIGHTING CITY HALL

21 Plan: "You Participate, We Run It"

The well-known but little understood Chicago 21 Plan is coming under a new round of attacks from neighborhood groups throughout Chicago. The plan, unveiled some years ago, is allegedly for the "redevelopment" of the inner city and "clearing away urban blight and slums." Knowledgeable commentators maintain that it is just more of the same urban renewal or "people removal" that has systematically driven poor people from their homes over the last 25 years, while offering no relocation or replacement low-income housing. The 21 Plan is, however, different in that it covers the largest area of any city "People clearing" operation in recent years.

The plan calls for building parks, schools, improvements in streets and sanitation and other such nice sounding public works. But the plan nowhere provides for maintaining or building new low-income housing. Critics point out that again schools and parks will be built in our neighborhoods that we will not be around to use, because low-income families will be driven out. The new improvements only serve as bait for speculators and developers to destroy existing housing and build high-rent replacements. The



The area covered by the Chicago 21 Plan.

- 1-The State Street Mall
- 2-South Loop New Town
- 3-Distributor Subway System
- 4-Rerouting Lake Shore Drive
- 5-Navy Pier Renovation
- 6-Pilsen Slips
- 7a-Astor Street Historic District
- 7b-Prairie Avenue Heritage Project
- 8-Community Involvement with Neighborhood Organizations
- 9-Proposed Site Loop College

city is making no commitments in these areas to provide housing for the people who live there.

Resistance to the plan previously had induced the city to fund several community groups in developing their own plan for their own neighborhood. This plan, written within the 21 Plan guidelines, would then be submitted to the city, and they would "use what they choose." The purpose of the citizen participation was blasted even at the time as merely a maneuver to keep communities at the negotiating table while the city plan was being implemented without resistance.

As that "citizen participation" period draws to a close, a new and stronger coalition of sadder but wiser community organizations is again calling the entire 21 Plan into question. D

City Still Dragging Its Feet In Police Bias Suit

As *KEEP STRONG* goes to press, U.S. District Court Judge Prentice H. Marshall said he is willing to authorize the Treasury Department to release revenue sharing funds due July 5 if city attorneys have satisfactorily filed reports required by his earlier rulings. While criticizing city lawyers for extensive delays in meeting court deadlines and implementing several orders to eliminate racially discriminatory hiring and promotion methods, Judge Marshall said he will release \$19 million on July 1 if the city files a report originally ordered by the court on December 16, 1974.

Judge Marshall has ordered all revenue sharing earmarked for Chicago withheld until the police department acts to end racial and sex bias in its hiring and promotion practices. The order was issued because of the city's failure to take sincere action in the last year to comply with the Judge's orders going to such lengths as borrowing money from city banks in order to be able to do without the federal funds instead of implementing a simple hiring quota which would have netted the city its revenue funds. The lawsuit was originally filed nearly six years ago by the Afro-American Patrolmen's League under the leadership of its director Renault Robinson.

Meanwhile charging continued discriminatory practices in the promotion of police officers, the Afro-American Patrolmen's League in two letters to Mayor Daley has asked him to rescind the recent promotions of four police officers. The letters, written by Executive Director Renault Robinson, cited the promotions as more examples of "low level police leadership" and linked them to the League's precedent making suit against the police department.

In letters dated May 24 and June 16, 1976, the AAPL said that on April 9, 1976, Superintendent Rochford announced the promotion of 28 lieutenants to the rank of captain, none of whom are Black and 94 sergeants to the rank of lieutenant, only five of whom are Black.

The League was particularly displeased with the promotion of a Sergeant Madia of the 1st district because of his violation of several criminal statutes, including "patronizing a pros-



Renault Robinson, AAPL Director.

titute, official misconduct, and extortion in that he used his badge to gain sexual favors for not performing his official duties." The allegations stem from an incident at Weird Harold's Adult Bookstore, in which Madia used his badge to force the proprietor to provide him with sexual service.

Another officer promoted was Captain Richard McGuinness, who was formerly assigned to the 18th district and worked under and was indicted with Commander Braasch for tavern shakedowns on the near northside. He was later promoted to acting district commander of the Foster Avenue district. McGuinness was recently promoted to the job on a permanent basis.

In a page and a half biting denunciation of the promotion of Lieutenant John J. Manley to inspector, the AAPL stated that "Manley is not suited for command, and his promotion makes a mockery out of the Chicago Police Department's system of promotions." Robinson pointed out that as Watch Commander of the 12th district, Manley often publicly criticized the Black officers amassed at roll call and berated them because of their race, while at the same time vowing to get rid of as many Black officers as he could.

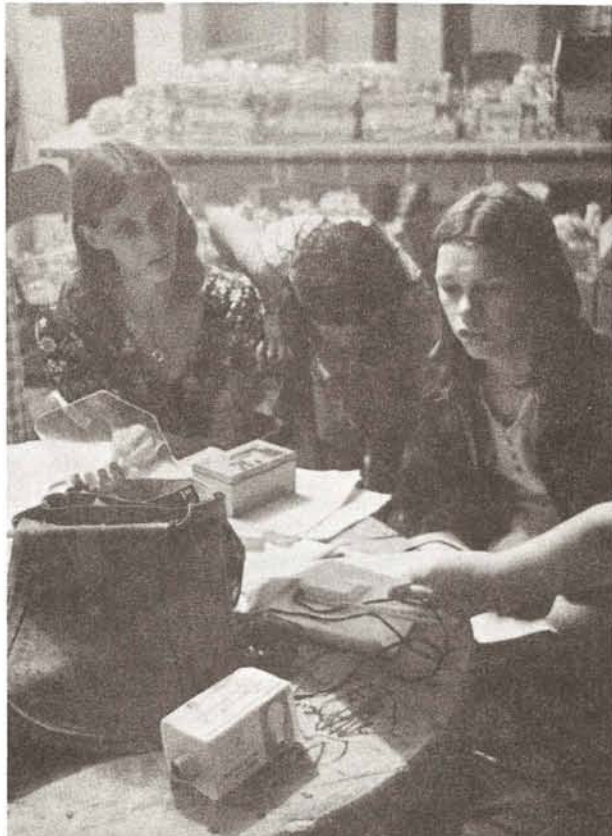
Ending the letters with a stinging reminder of the past practice and position of the Chicago Police Department, Robinson said, "The Afro-American Patrolmen's League and the federal government have won a lawsuit charging the police department with discriminatory promotion policies. I hope this information helps prove our point. If you are concerned about this, I hope you will take corrective action immediately."O

TENANTS UNION REPORT

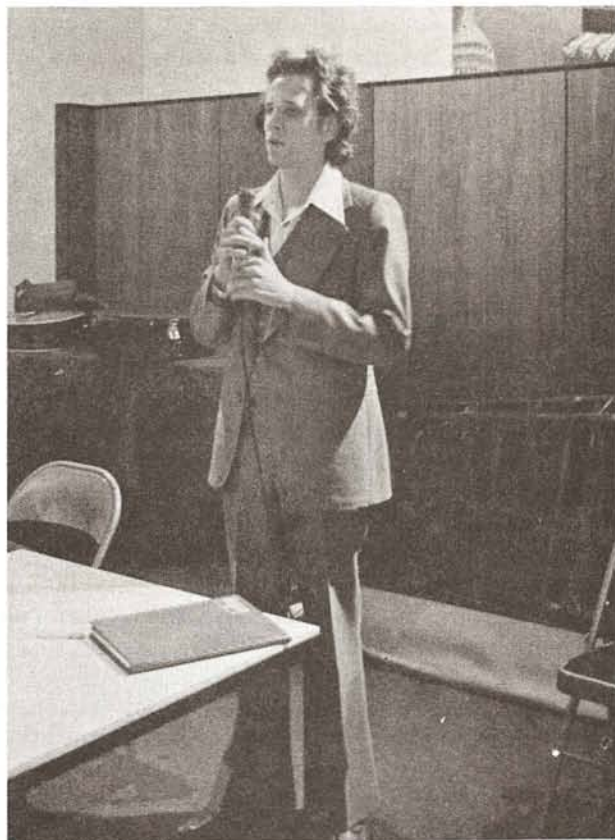
Survival Day Called For July 24

Calling for stronger organization and more participation in the many developing people's programs, members of the Uptown Tenants Survival Union gathered at 4520 N. Beacon on June 19 for their monthly general membership meeting. Citing the ever increasing attacks on the people of Uptown by the city and all of the various institutions in the community, members of the Tenants Union re-affirmed their determination to continue to resist any and all attempts to drive them from this community.

Joan Wallace, speaking on the developing Food Co-op, stated there are now close to 200 families buying food on a weekly basis, and also that although the co-op has the potential to expand to include an even greater number of families, more



The quickly developing UTSU food co-op.



Jack Hart: "We are in a state of siege."

workers and greater participation by all the members is necessary to really realize these goals and to correct some of the co-op's existing problems. Speaking of the recently held Tenants Union dance which raised \$500 for the co-op, Ms. Wallace requested new fundraising ideas. Such events as a bake sale, a hot dog roast and a rummage sale were offered as suggestions. A fundraising committee was formed to draw up concrete plans for these fundraising activities.

Calling for the need to not only build organization, but also to defend our right to do so, Helen Shiller, editor of *KEEP STRONG*, reported on recent attacks by the Chicago Police Department against *KEEP STRONG* as an example of the many attempts by the power structure to destroy anything positive developing from the oppressed communities. Stating that the mere existence of literature like *The Black Panther* and *KEEP STRONG* is an act of resistance because it is a move by the people of the community to educate themselves and other communities to the many positive examples of people struggling together to ensure their survival, Ms. Shiller stated that in fact the "existing powers" felt very much threatened by this and other such happenings.

Referring to the present situation as a state of



The Mall is used more as a police drag strip than a children's playground.

siege, ISC leading member, Jack Hart, pointed out numerous examples of how all of the various institutions which exist in the community are being used to make our lives more difficult and in fact to drive us out of the community. Brother Hart said; "We have a fire department with a \$40,000 ambulance which won't respond to emergencies like one of our children being hit by a car, a \$270,000 Mall which the community is not allowed to use and which instead is being used to terrorize people and help drive them out of the community, a police department that is more interested in harassment and intimidation than it is in helping people solve their problems, a park district which makes absolutely no attempt to meet the needs of our community by supplying even the most basic recreational facilities or at least maintaining the existing facilities, like the Mall which is used more as a police drag strip than a children's playground, and the list goes on and on. The fact of the matter is that most of the existing institutions are not here to help us solve our problems, or to make our lives easier, but rather to create more and bigger problems for us and to make our survival as difficult as possible, hoping to force us to move from our community."

Noting the fact that the Black Panther Party was able to survive the most vicious attacks ever directed against any organization in this country,

and the fact that the existing programs in the community (like the Welfare Defense Committee, the Legal Defense Program, the Tenants Union and the Chicago Area Black Lung Association) are growing stronger everyday, Brother Hart stated that we can see some hope, that some possibilities still exist to save this community. He stressed that if we can strengthen our organization, we can win, that we have to win because if anything else, we have an obligation to attempt to save this community for the children, so they can look forward to a decent life.

Calling for a people's holiday on July 24 to be called Survival Day, Brother Jack said that this day would be a community celebration to celebrate the fact that we are still here, and as well, that our community programs are growing and do represent some hope for the future, particularly for the children whom the programs are really intended for.

Concluding the meeting, various committees to work on the Survival Day Rally were formed. These included an ad committee to work on the ad book which is being put together to raise money for the event, a food committee, an entertainment committee and a security committee. O

Marquette Park

"What you doing here, nigger?"

Recent activities by the American Nazi Party and the Ku Klux Klan in Marquette Park have attracted massive publicity and caused high ranking officials in the Daley machine to comment that a small group of agitators "on both sides" is responsible for an increasingly serious situation. In spite of the Mayor's statement there is tremendous evidence that the problem goes beyond the Nazis and the Ku Klux Klan - right to the most basic city policies for the future of Chicago.

Last month, racial turmoil instigated by the Nazis and the KKK increased dramatically in the area as these two groups spearheaded a campaign to drive Blacks out of the neighborhood. A 35 year old Black man, Bob Ellington, was taken to Chicago's Holy Cross Hospital with 22 stab wounds in the stomach, a collapsed lung and facial wounds due to an attack by the young

Nazi thugs.

Ellington was sitting in a parked car in the West Englewood area when he was approached by three white men brandishing bricks and iron pipes. "What you doing here, nigger?" the whites taunted.

After breaking the windows of the car Ellington was sitting in, the racists dragged him out of the vehicle and beat him mercilessly with bricks and iron pipes and stabbed him repeatedly. After the beating, Ellington was left for dead but managed to crawl across the street to a hospital where his life was saved.

At a recent Nazi rally, over a thousand white Chicagoans went berserk, throwing bricks and slamming baseball bats at passing vehicles driven by Blacks. A counter-rally by Blacks was originally called for that day, and the Nazi-led whites had gathered to intercept them. When it was learned that the rally was not going to be held, the whites began to turn on any Black in sight..

As a result of the melee, 16 people were hurt, most of whom were Black. Many were injured by bricks or flying glass. Over 30 whites were arrested, the majority possessing weapons ranging from baseball bats to axes at the time of their arrest.

Meanwhile, the "respectable churchgoing whites" of the area also marched. Led by established community leaders, they demanded that local banking institutions support a project to erect a nine block "buffer zone" development. The development, according to the residents, would protect the all-white, middle-class neighborhood from those areas where Black and low-income people are moving in. These residents claim that it's not a race problem they have, but a "property problem."

Many of the middle-class families of Marquette





Park, and even many of the working people, have bought homes on long mortgages over a period of years. They are now witnessing "panic peddling." A real estate agent comes into the neighborhood and sells a house to a Black or low-income family, sometimes with a mortgage that is nearly impossible for them to meet. Then the real estate agents go around telling the other homeowners that the property values of their houses are going to go down quickly because "Blacks are moving into the neighborhood." The panicked homeowners sell at cheap prices, and the panic peddlers take the buildings and sell them at large profits to Black families looking for a more peaceful neighborhood.

Black community leader Willie Curtis points out that nothing would happen if "the homeowners didn't panic," and indicates that the homeowners' racism is the cause of the problem.

Stepping back from the immediate situation it is easy to see that city policies are the cause of the situation, coupled with the racism of all-white neighborhoods and agitated by groups such as the Nazis and the KKK. The city is responsible for the decay, unemployment and overcrowding of Black, Latino and other poor neighborhoods in the city, because it has systematically ignored these neighborhoods when it came to providing services and, most of all, decent low-income housing. As a result the Black and poor are being driven out of these neighborhoods by conditions as well as by urban removal and middle-income developments, into neighborhoods like Marquette Park. While the city creates the

problem, driving-out families from the inner city, it does nothing to help with relocation money or guaranteed mortgages or subsidized rent to aid people coming into the new neighborhoods.

In the neighborhoods like Marquette Park themselves, a strong current of racism makes whites vulnerable to the panic peddlers and also to the Klan and the Nazis. The Klan openly views these "changing neighborhoods" as good recruiting grounds. They catch whites in a confused time in their lives, recruit them, send them to Joliet or other Klan strongholds outside of the city for "reeducation" and then bring them back to build their Chicago organization.

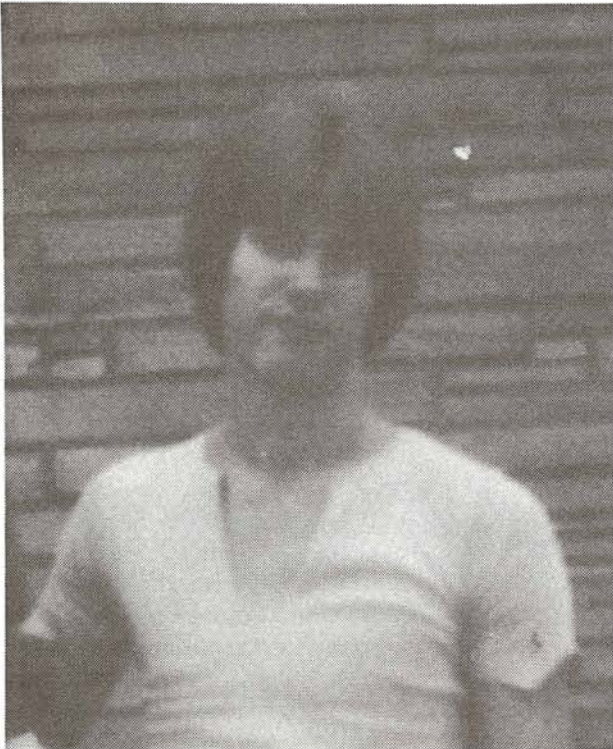
In the immediate situation, community organizations have demanded that the police act to protect Black families, to little affect. Residents charge that Chicago's racist police force, still fighting in the courts to keep from hiring Blacks and Latinos on an equal basis, has largely ignored the situation and generally given KKK and Nazi members only a slap on the wrist.

As a hot summer continues through July, both Black and white residents predict more violence. The city has established a situation of potential race war for which they are unwilling to take responsibility, and the KKK and the Nazis are the only ones benefiting. On the other hand, progressive elements in both the Black and white communities are struggling to meet the challenge, to avert race war and to turn the tables on the city, gaining control of their neighborhoods for all people.

„Lords and Kings“

From the ISC for Bill Giles

"KEEP STRONG is very proud to publish a letter in this issue from Brother Bill Giles who is now in Cook County, possibly facing a long jail term. On the outside he was one of the leaders of the Gaylords in the Uptown neighborhood, and he is a brother that many of us in the Intercommunal Survival Committee have respect and feeling for. The ISC has received a lot of criticism and backbiting from so-called respectable groups in Uptown because we have helped with legal assistance for groups like the Gaylords and the Latin Kings. We are going to continue to do all we can to see that these brothers get their full legal rights in the courts and on the streets because we think they are caught in a trap that the power structure has created and because they are the youth and therefore, the future, even though the 'gangbanging' and petty crime they are often involved in is wrong and harmful to the community.



Billy Giles

"Clubs, or what the press calls street gangs, have been around in Chicago neighborhoods since the beginning of the century as the youth of each oppressed community joined together to survive against existing conditions. Mayor Daley was a member of a club, the Hamburgers, and in fact, it was one of the most racist clubs around, used by the politicians to start the race riot of 1919 in which many people were killed. And as long as there have been clubs, the politicians and the rich have used them to do their dirty work.

"It is now well-known Chicago street history that the University of Chicago brought the largest of Chicago's youth groups, the Black P. Stone Nation, into the area surrounding the University. They wanted the poor Black population run out. The University got the group federal funds. They paid for an office. And with the co-operation of the Gang Intelligence Unit,

"With such powerful forces as the developers, the police, the city government all putting the youth of our community in a 'trickbag,' a lot of respect is due to brothers such as Bill Giles who have seen through the trickbag, through bitter experience. "

they encouraged the gangbanging and burning of buildings that eventually vacated the community. When the community was nearly destroyed; the University led the campaign to get the leadership of the Black p. Stone nation locked up. They had served their purpose.

"The Gaylords and the Latin Kings are being used by those who would drive poor people from Uptown. The Kings did not choose to come to this neighborhood; they were driven here by urban renewal.. Many Latino youth have joined the Kings because of the racism they encountered as they were moved into the neighborhood. At the same time groups like the Gaylords, organized around unity, are often preyed on and infiltrated

by members of the well-financed Ku Klux Klan or other similar racist organizations. And it is too well known that the police have aggravated, not helped in the conflict between the two groups. With such powerful forces as the developers, the police, the city government all putting the youth of our community in a 'trickbag,' a lot of respect is due to brothers such as Bill Giles who have seen through the trickbag, through bitter experience."

All Power To The People

Slim Coleman
Co-ordinator, Intercommunal Survival
Committee

From Bill Giles to KEEP STRONG

"I feel that all the brothers should be fighting the system instead of each other. But as you know a lot of people feel that way. But there's just too many little bullshit conflicts among the clubs, for example, the Lords and the Kings. You know if we could get together there wouldn't be a stronger organization around. But that's like trying to get President Nixon to be honest. I also believe that gangbanging is out-aged. This is the

70's, not the 60's. But it's not too late to end it, and there really wouldn't be a better time than now. But damn, it's just so hard to get through to all the members of each club.

"You know I had quit at one time. But when the Kings moved in my hood they were raising a lot of hell and beating people around the hood for nothing so all my partners decided that we





They are caught in a trap that the power structure has created, but they are the youth and therefore the future.

should do something about it. So I started a branch of the Lords, and we set out at first to just keep things together in the hood. But after a few conflicts like emblems being painted over and small spats, there was nothing I could do to hold back a gang war. We tried meetings but you know how that went. But I'll tell you I wish I could have realized how stupid I was to ever try to stop that shit by starting another club. I wish I could have just tried to get the brothers together by having parties and meetings. But I chose retaliation and it turned out bad, worse than I ever thought it would.

"It's still not too late, and I hope all the brothers reading this will at least consider trying to get some kind of unity between each other and get things back in balance, 'cause we're killing each other, brothers, and that's exactly what the pigs want. Every time we shoot another gang member or take a sweater it gives the police the advantage to use their power against us, and you know how they use it.

"I just wish I could have realized this when I was out there 'cause with the unity I had among my brothers, I could have made a hell of a thing between us and the Kings. We had it at one time, but it fell apart. But like I said, it's never too late to get it back together, brothers.

"You know at one time the Kings and the Lords (last summer) lived next to each other on Racine and had parties, and it was really a hell of an experience. In fact, it was the first time I ever knew that any Kings and Lords ever had so much unity, and it really was hip. But it's just too damn bad I had to join a gang to do so, 'cause now I know you don't have to be a member of a club to get things together, and I hope you brothers that read this really think about it and do what you can get things together, 'cause if we keep killing each other off, there ain't gonna be nobody to do it. So let's do what we can now!!!"

In love and struggle,
Bill Giles

"I hope all the brothers reading this will at least consider trying to get some kind of unity between each other."

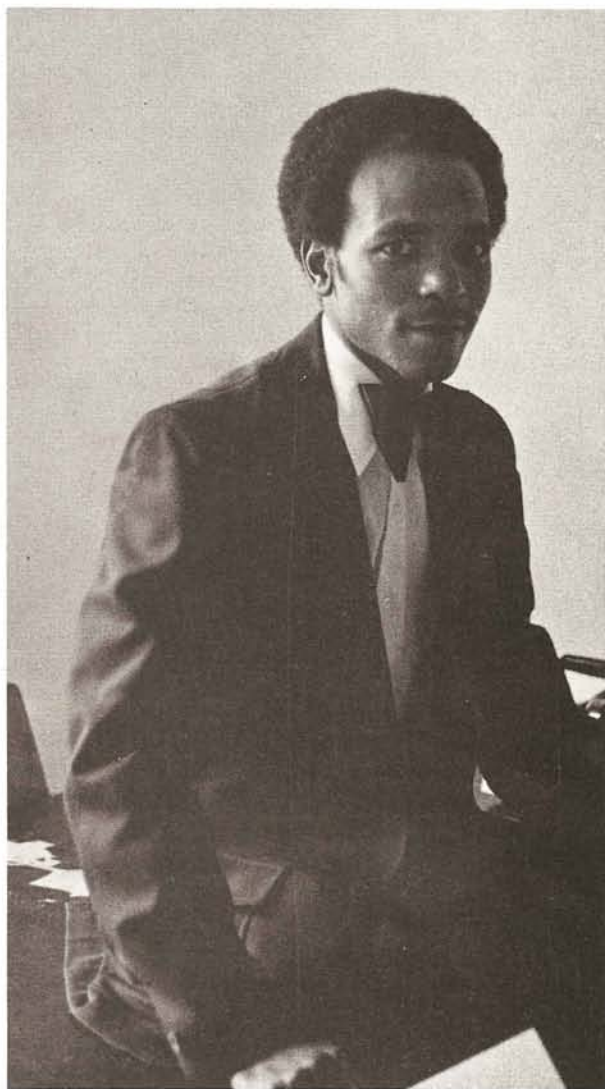
December 4th Shoot-in

Ronald "Doc" Satchel woke to the sound of continuous gunfire and was shot, in darkness, not knowing or seeing the men who shot him. This testimony came in the sixth month of the \$47.7 million civil suit brought by the families of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark and the other survivors of the December 4, 1969, raid on the Black Panther Party Illinois State Chairman's home.

Already in evidence is the FBI's role in setting up the raid as part of their number one priority nationally of destroying the leaders and members of the Black Panther Party. Throughout hundreds of subpoenaed FBI internal memoranda and reports it has been shown that the FBI lied consistently, even to a federal grand jury, covering up the painstaking maneuvers involved in getting local state's attorney police to conduct the 4 a.m. "assassination" raid.

Ronald Satchel's candid, detailed and completely unimpeachable testimony began the plaintiffs' efforts to explain the actual facts of the raid. Before going into the description of the early morning hours of December 4, Satchel was questioned by lead attorney for the plaintiffs, James Montgomery, about the activities he was directly involved in while in the Black Panther Party. His answers only made more ridiculous the FBI rationalization for attacking the Panther Party because it was a "vicious hate-white" organization.

Ron Satchel after joining the Party in November of 1968 was promoted to the Illinois central staff because of his organizing ability shown in developing concrete community programs. He was overall in charge of the Breakfast for Children Programs in 1969. These programs, offering free, hot breakfast to any child who walked in the door operated at St. Dominick's in Cabrini-Green, the Better Boys Foundation, a church at the Henry Horner Homes, another Baptist church, and at the Soul Cafeteria on the westside. Literally thousands of children passed through this program which eventually pres-



It was from the exhausting work on the survival programs that Ronald "Doc" Satchel returned to the home of Fred Hampton on December 3, 1969.

sured the federal and city governments into providing breakfast programs in the schools.

Satchel was also responsible for the development of the Spurgeon "Jake" Winters Free Medical Center. Under his direction, and with the overall support of the Party during intense government harassment and intimidation, the



The Free Breakfast for Children Program, through which literally thousands of children passed, pressured the government into providing breakfast programs in the schools.

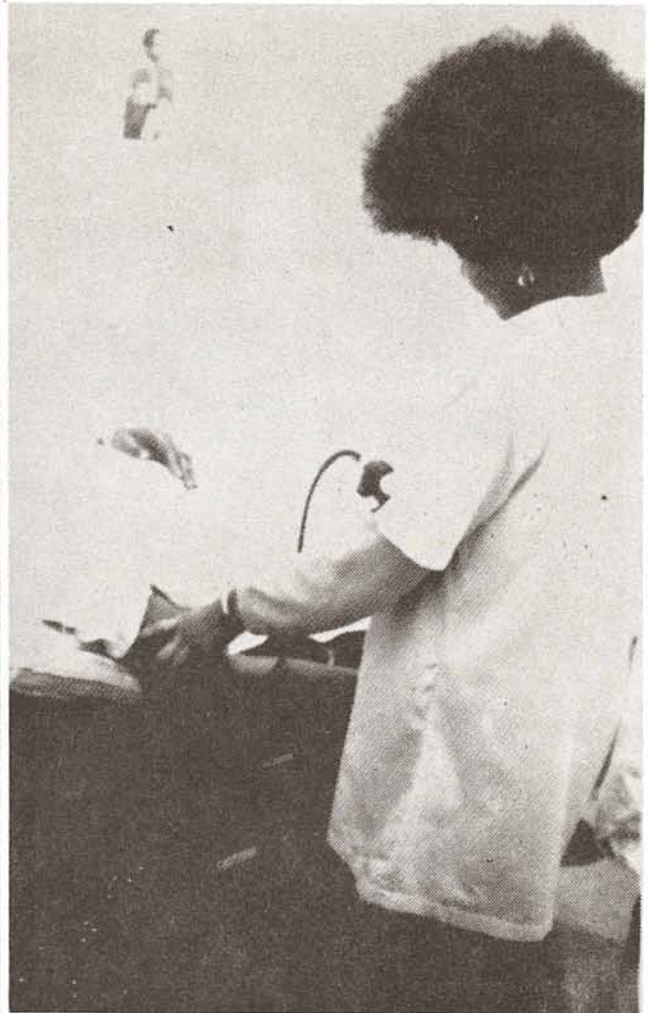
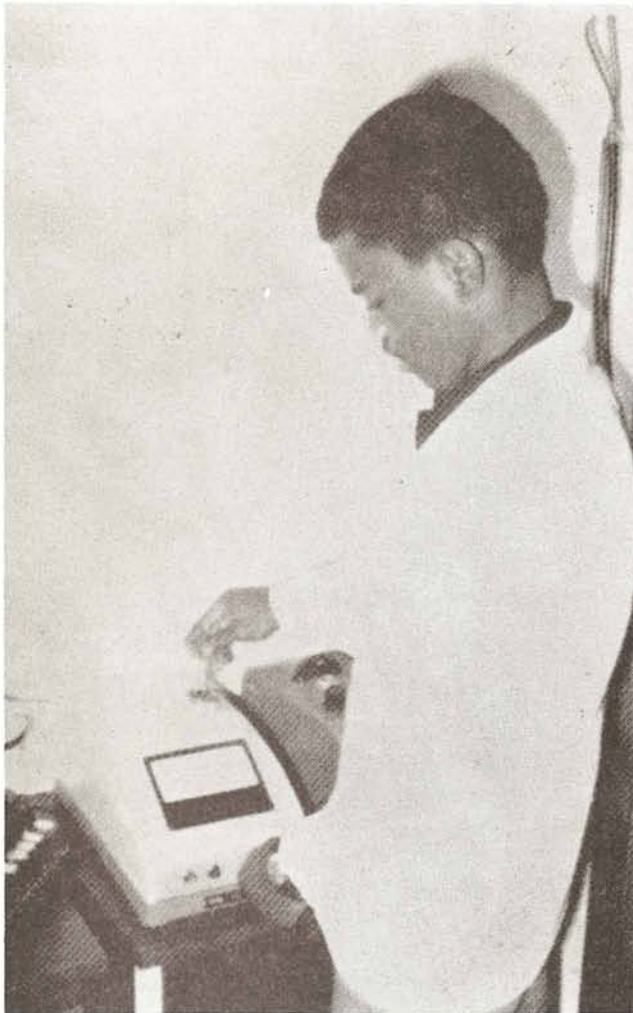
medical center formally opened in January of 1970, after nearly a year of hard work. When it opened volunteer service had been arranged with 20 doctors, 10 nurses and 3 lab technicians. An old store had been rehabilitated and transformed into a modern, immaculate and attractive clinic set in the heart of a westside Black community which had been receiving some of the poorest medical services in the city.

It was from the exhausting, 18 hours a day work involved in establishing and maintaining these kind of survival programs that Ronald Satchel returned to the home of Fred Hampton on December 3, 1969. Tired from the long day, he fell asleep in the living room of the cold apartment at 2337W. Monroe. He was awakened by a Party member who told him to go into the front bedroom and get some rest on one of the beds there. Half asleep, he turned and walked into the dark bedroom, felt his way to the bed, undressed and went immediately back to sleep.

At what we now know was approximately 4

a.m., Doc was awakened by a loud knocking at the front door of the apartment. He heard no voices. Then he heard the shooting begin. He stood up and reached for his pants which he had placed on the bureau a few hours before. Crouching down, he put them on. He remembers seeing the reflection of the street lights from outside the building in the mirror on the opposite wall, but otherwise the room was in complete darkness - and cold from the December weather.

Doc saw two forms asleep on the other bed in the room, which he had not noticed when he stumbled into bed. The shots continued, becoming almost continuous. He sensed plaster dust in the room and what smelled like "fresh paint." As the shooting continued, Doc reached down and shook the bed telling the two people sleeping there to get down on the floor. Then he fell himself to the floor, his chest, abdomen and side against it, lying between the two beds. He felt the two from the bed, now known to be Verlina Brewer and Blair Anderson, climb down to the



Satchel was also responsible for the development of the Spurgeon "Jake" Winters' Free Medical Center.

floor behind him, also between the two beds.

As he lay in the darkness, the shots continued. Then he heard a voice come from somewhere outside of the room.

"Come out." Immediately the shots continued. Doc heard eight or nine especially loud shots that irritated his ears, and he heard plaster falling.

"Come out, or we'll put something in there to get you out." Again the shots began immediately as the man stopped speaking. He thought about coming out, but did not because of the shooting. Then he was hit. He felt intense pain in his abdomen on the right side, in his leg and in both arms. He heard himself groan and yell and then heard Verlina Brewer and Blair Anderson groaning and yelling. At no time did he see the person who shot him, still lying in the dark room.

"We got 'em. We got 'em."

"Come out."

"I'm shot, I can't move."

"Turn on the light."

Doc reached for the lamp pull-chain behind him and turned on the light. He was forced to crawl and walk out to the paddy wagon, handcuffed, where he rode in a sitting position to the hospital. At the hospital, he was told to get out of the wagon on his own power while he was experiencing extreme pain, nausea and dizziness from four gunshot wounds. After lengthy surgery and hours in the recovery room, he was shackled to his bed and stayed in the hospital from December 4 to January 1, 1970.

While in the hospital he learned that he was charged with attempted murder, resisting arrest, aggravated battery, unlawful use of a weapon and armed violence. Lying shackled, with tubes down his nose, tubes into the hole in his side and barely able to move, he learned that his bond was set at \$25,000.

continued on next page



The house at 2337 W. Monroe: in May, 1970 the indictments against Ronald "Doc" Satchel were dropped as they were against all the survivors of the raid. Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, however, had been killed, Hampton while he lay asleep in his bed.

According to testimony, he never fired a gun, never heard anyone in the room fire a gun and in fact was never near a gun. In May, after police lab evidence proved to have been falsified, the indictments against Ronald "Doc" Satchel were dropped, as they were against all the survivors of the raid. Fred Hampton and Mark Clark however had been killed, Hampton while he lay asleep in his bed.

Seven years later, a six person jury must decide if there was a shoot-out or a shoot-in on December 4, 1969.

Meanwhile as proceedings continued in the Hampton/Clark murder trial this month, FBI informant Marie Fischer revealed in a statement to the lawyers for the plaintiffs, that FBI agents had asked her to drug Hampton just days before his murder.D



THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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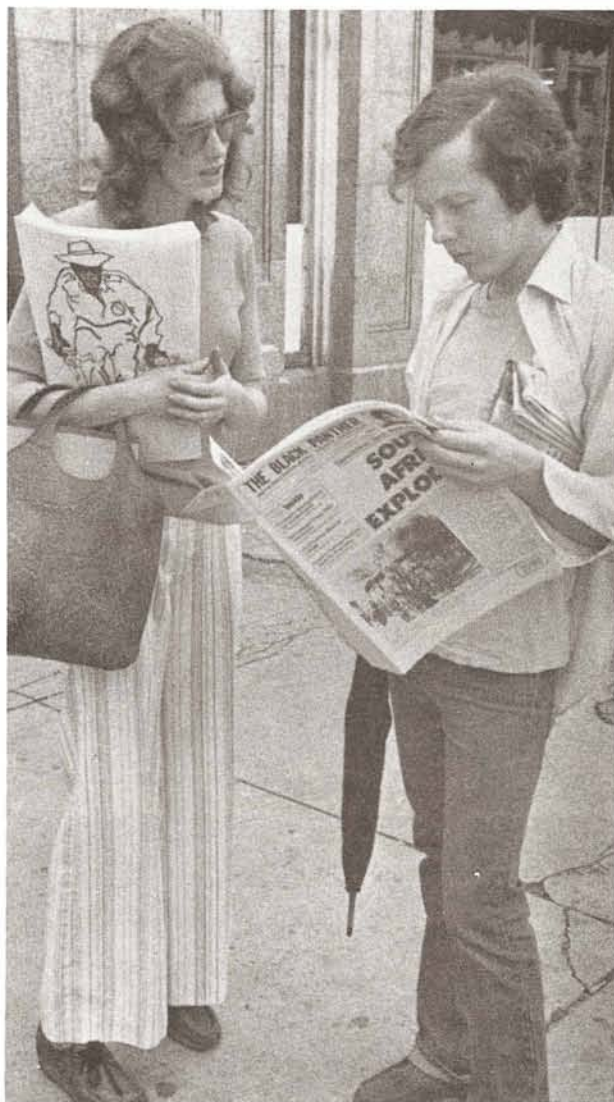


The Intercommunal Survival Committee, publishers of **KEEP STRONG**, have been selling **THE BLACK PANTHER**, primarily to White people, for over 5 years now. Thousands are sold on the street, thousands more are delivered regularly to home subscribers. Articles from **THE BLACK PANTHER** are also frequently reprinted in **KEEP STRONG**. The many regular readers among poor and progressive Whites is testimony only to the relevance of this fine weekly paper to all oppressed people.

Of all the many contradictions and confusions that divide poor and oppressed people, racism is probably the most vicious and most destructive to unity and power. So much of the society we live in is shaped by the way it oppresses Black and Third World people, that to understand our own situation as Whites, it is necessary also to understand the situation of Black people.

The Intercommunal Survival Committee also believes that the concrete example of the Black Panther Party, the methods of successful struggle, the implementation of many survival programs serving the community, are models from which we can learn in defending ourselves, our families and our own communities from those who would use and abuse us for their own profit.

We strongly encourage you to subscribe to **THE BLACK PANTHER INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE**. Education is the first step to liberation. **ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE**



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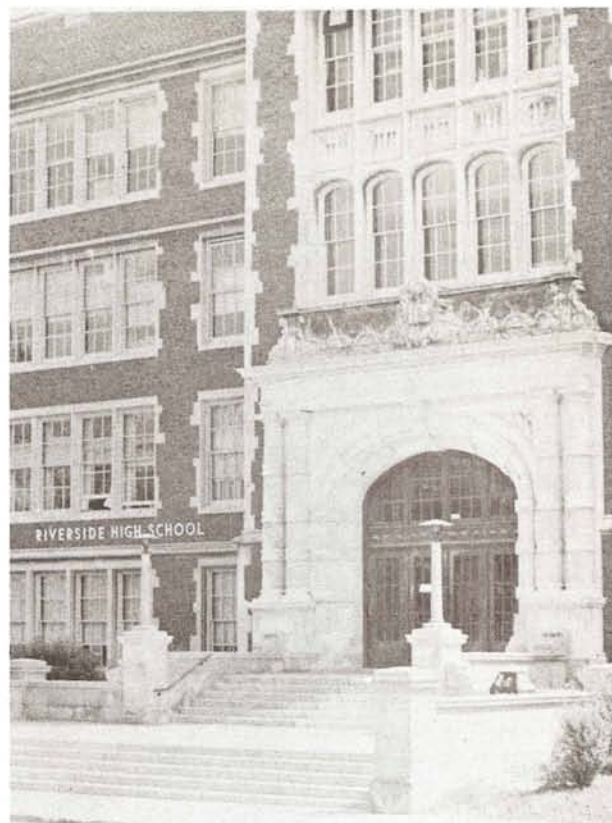
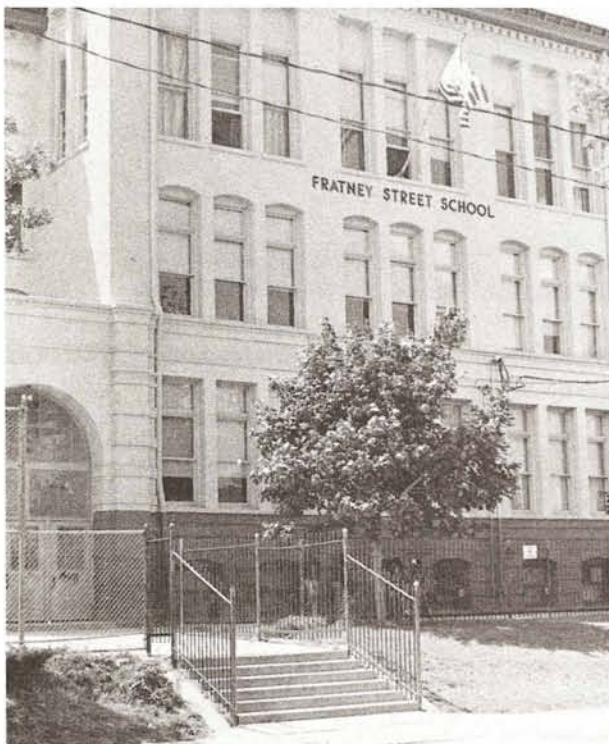
NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Judge Orders Immediate Desegregation Of Milwaukee Schools

Federal Judge John W. Reynolds ordered the Milwaukee School Board last month to develop a desegregation plan that would integrate at least one-third of the city's schools by September.

During a hearing in which he was heavily critical of the Milwaukee School Board, Reynolds ordered attorneys Lloyd Barbee and Irwin Charne, counsel for the plaintiffs in a desegregation suit against the Board, to write the order.

The order gave the School Board until June 30 to present a school desegregation plan that would integrate one-third of the city's 158 schools by September, with a goal of 25 to 45 per cent, Black enrollment in each of the schools. Reynolds emphasized to the Board that he was determined to desegregate the school system whether the Board wants to do it or not.



Pinpointing the powers he could use, Reynolds stated that he could:

- Order that the school staff remain on the payroll this summer for planning.
- Order the staff to report directly to the judge rather than to the School Board.
- Order the Board's budget surplus of more than \$3 million to be used for desegregation.

"The Board had a tremendous opportunity to come up with guidelines and a plan," he said. "This was something few school boards in the country had an opportunity to do. Yet, they did not do it, and now it is my burden. Let's not kid each other," Reynolds said. "This case is following the same pattern as every other desegregation case - Boston, Louisville and others."

Special Master John Gronouski, who was appointed by the court to devise a desegregation plan, had earlier submitted a voluntary desegregation plan to the Milwaukee School Board. However, Gronouski was forced to withdraw his recommendations, drawing heavy criticism from Black community leaders who felt the plans were too lenient and because the Board itself refused to implement the very flexible plan. O

Reprinted from The Black Panther

Boston Racists Threaten New Violence

In response to last week's U.S. Supreme Court refusal to review the issue of court-ordered busing to achieve school desegregation, white Boston anti-busing racists threatened to initiate new acts of violence against this city's Black populace.

Boston anti-busing bigots had filed a brief with the Justice Department demanding that Boston's 1974 federal desegregation order issued by District Court Judge Arthur Garrity, Jr., be rescinded. The order by Garrity charged that the Boston School Committee, "knowingly carried out a systematic program of segregation involving all of the city's students, an un-Constitutional act." To remedy this, Garrity ordered a desegregation plan which has been vehemently opposed by the city's Irish and Italian population.

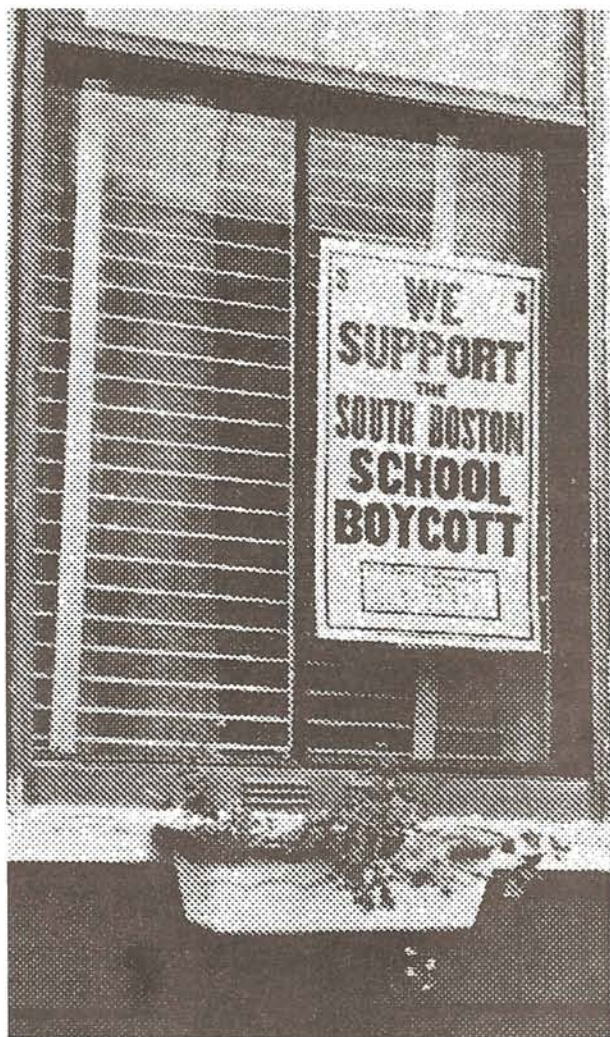
Boston City Councilwoman Louise Day Hicks, a long-time spokesperson for the city's South Boston White racists, immediately began to make threatening statements when the Supreme Court decision was announced. She remarked, "They (the anti-busing bigots) have been had and they will respond."

Another member of the Boston City Council, James Kelley, who also serves as the head of the South Boston Information Center, promised an increase in what he calls "the current reign of fear, apprehension and hatred." He added that, "As long as there is forced busing in this city, violence and racial confrontation are unavoidable."

Kelley attempted to justify his inflammatory statements by saying, "There is no longer justice for white people of this country," reports the *New York Times*.

The mayor of Boston, Kevin White, had also filed a similar appeal with the Supreme Court and he too, was "disappointed." White claimed that he is "for integration but against busing." Despite his professed hatred of racial violence, however, he has done little or nothing to protect the Black community of Boston from the violent racist attacks. O

reprinted from The Black Panther



"The current reign of fear, apprehension and hatred."

International Treaty Reaffirms Independence Of Native American Nations

On the Yankton Sioux Reservation in Greenwood, South Dakota, over 500 participants in the second International Treaty Conference reaffirmed the independence of Native Americans last month. Leading American Indian Movement (AIM) members Russel Means, Ted Means and Jimmy Durham presented a document summarizing the findings of workshops held at the conference attended by independence move-

ments representing liberation struggles around the world.

There have been over 350 treaties made with the Native American Nations in this country and broken by the U.S. government. It is in this context that the Treaty Conference was held and in this spirit that the significant document presented. As stated in the document, "The American Indians are sovereign nations in North America. Collectively and individually we have a nationality of our own which is separate from that of the United States. Our history, culture, customs, traditions, values and interests are totally different from those of the imperialist U.S... We as nations of Indian People have exclusive control of our national resources. We will use these resources to provide food and livelihood for our people, for trade and economic development in non-capitalist, non-exploitative or ecologically destructive methods pursuant to our traditional values."

Recorded at the Treaty Conference were the many instances in which the Bureau of Indian Affairs has sold coal from Indian lands at one-third its market value to major coal



Federal agents stationed on the Pine Ridge Reservation since the occupation of Wounded Knee in 1973 have continued to harass and attack the Indian people.

producers including Peabody Coal, AMEX, Standard, Shell and Gulf Oil Co. In order to maintain the sovereignty and obtain control over their land and resources of native nations the International Indian Treaty Council will apply for membership in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and will seek from that and other organizations and countries technical and legal advice and assistance.

This document is preliminary and is to be finalized by selected experts from the international fields of politics, economics and law. Upon completion of the document the International Indian Treaty Council will approach selected nations in various parts of the world to seek support and aid in economics, politics and law, while they continue to involve themselves with the United Nations.

Meanwhile in Cedar Rapids, Iowa the trial of Robert Roubideaux and Parrelle D. Butler, two Native Americans charged with killing two FBI agents in South Dakota last year began June 7. The trial, in which the government is seeking a death sentence for the two Indians, is expected to last at least six weeks. If the government succeeds in the conviction, it will then bring to trial Leonard Peltier and Jimmy Eagle, two others also indicted on the murder charges. In the same incident involving the deaths of the two FBI agents, Joe Stuntz, a Native American man, was also killed. No one has been indicted for his murder, in spite of testimony of an FBI agent naming a Bureau of Indian Affairs policeman in connection with the murder.

The government maintains that Roubideaux, Butler, Peltier and Eagle ambushed and murdered the two FBI agents at the home of the Jumping Bull Family in Oglala, South Dakota on June 26, 1975. FBI agents stationed on the Pine Ridge Reservation since the occupation of Wounded Knee in 1973 had repeatedly visited and harassed the Jumping Bulls.

Although the two FBI agents were allegedly at the Jumping Bull home on June 26 to serve warrants on four Indian men they claimed were staying there, it has been revealed that they were not carrying warrants. In addition, the prosecution's claim that the men "ambushed" the agents as they approached the house to serve the warrants is disputed by the fact that their bodies were found 400 yards from the house, over a hill, and not visible from the house. Each agent had 2-3 bullet wounds, according to the coroner's office, which may have come from cross fire between many FBI agents on the scene. O

July 4th Coalition Brings Thousands To Philadelphia

As of July 1, tens of thousands of people were beginning the long trip to Philadelphia as part of the July 4th Coalition's effort to celebrate the continuing struggle of poor and oppressed people against those in power in this country at the same time and in the same city as President Ford has gathered the Queen of England, the Pope, the T.V. media and a few thousand observers to celebrate two hundred years of freedom and prosperity that does not exist for most people. The Coalition intends to show the people of this country and the world that resistance to this government's policies is alive and well.

At the top of the list of demands presented by the Coalition will be an end to the colonial subjugation of Puerto Rico by this government, self-determination for the Indian peoples, full employment for all people and protection of basic constitutional rights now being denied so flagrantly by such operations as the recently exposed FBI COINTELPRO. Perhaps most impressive is the broad unity of Black, Latino, Native American, poor and working whites and many other progressive forces gathered together in the one hundred organizations making up the coalition. There is a strong commitment to maintain this perhaps greatest unity in recent years long after the assembly in Philadelphia.

As the Philadelphia action approaches, the coalition can already count its first victory, because every form of government harassment has been thrown in the way of those going to Philadelphia - from legal fights over permits to grand jury probes to vicious statements in the press from congressmen. Unity was maintained.

The National Board of the Coalition, which includes representatives of the Black Panther Party and the Intercommunal Survival Committee, concludes their statement on the July 4th Coalition, describing the new alliance that has been formed.

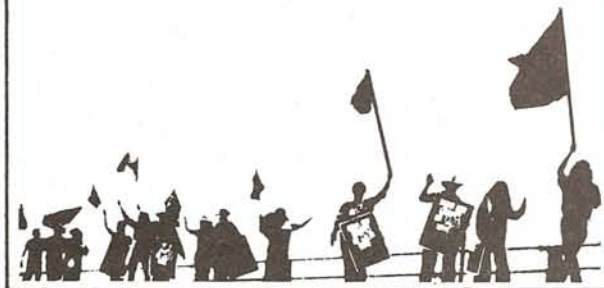
"It is an alliance built on the counter offensive. It is an alliance which serves as the basis for an organization of people representing our interests and unifying our struggles. More than a coalition if we would be a fusing together of all our struggles, holding high the principle of respect

DEMONSTRATE:

For Jobs, Equality, Freedom, Independence, Peace

July 4, 1976

Philadelphia



for each of our individuals, organizations and movements.

"It is an alliance built on the counter offensive to the attacks against us. This counter offensive can utilize every form of struggle - the courts, the electoral process, the forums, (national and international), and most of all the mass struggles in the streets. It is a counter offensive which will fight for a program of responsibility toward the sovereignty and self-determination of all peoples. It will combat colonialism and imperialism. It will struggle for the fullest equality of all peoples and the destruction of the racist and sexist institutions which prevent that equality from being realized. It will struggle for full employment and a decent standard of living, for our rights as workers, for full social programs for housing, education and health services. It will confront the repressive apparatus and fight to stop its abuses.

"It will be an alliance which can realize the enormous potentials and must face attempts to disrupt and destroy it at every turn. But it has taken the first step today.

"Through this alliance, we will link up the needs and struggles of peoples in this country with each other and with the peoples of the world.

"We are declaring before the people of the world that two hundred years later we have realized that, the world over, we are one and that those who rule us are our common enemy. We celebrate that we have come this far."D

INTERCOMMUNAL PERSPECTIVE

The Colonial Status Of Puerto Rico

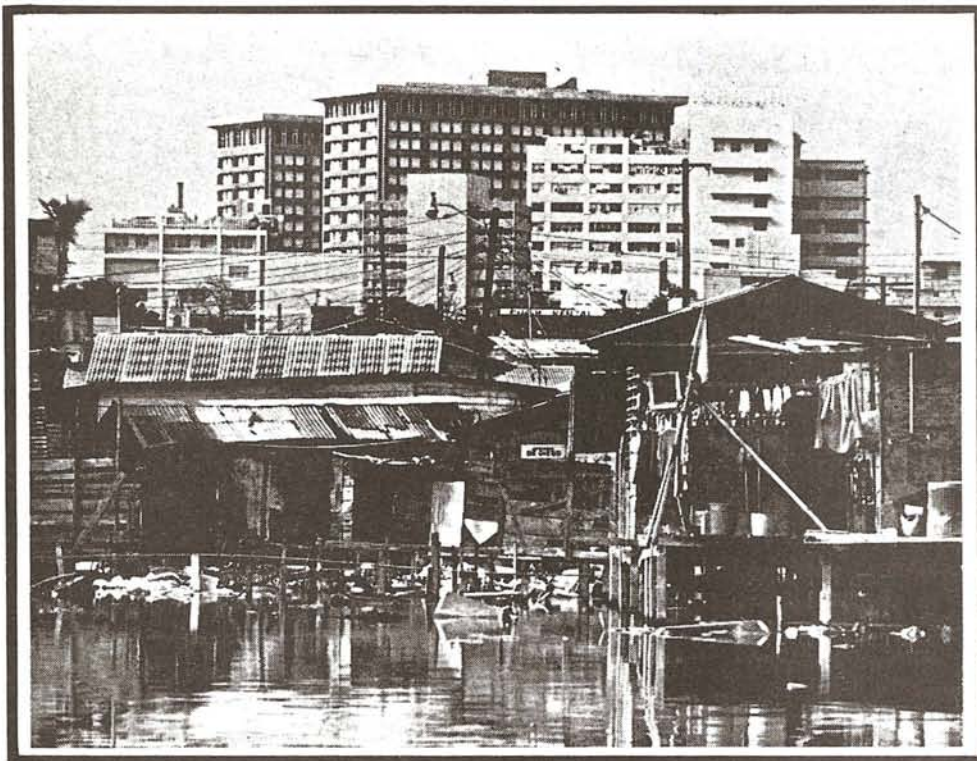
In renewed attempts to strengthen and "legalize" its colonial control over Puerto Rico, the U.S. Congress is considering the "Compact of Permanent Union between Puerto Rico and the United States." The growing Puerto Rican independence movement and support for it throughout the world present a grave threat to the United States' control over the island. In this spirit the Compact has been introduced and pushed through Congress in an attempt to head off UN discussion of Puerto Rico independence and self-determination scheduled for August by the world body.

By exempting Puerto Rico from federal minimum wage laws, health, safety and other labor standards, and environmental regulations, the compact attempts to solve the economic problems of companies with large investments on

the island. The most recent version of the bill does not include the explicit calls for these exemptions because they've become too controversial. Instead, it proposes that a "joint commission" of twelve Puerto Ricans and Americans be established to send recommendations to the U.S. President as to which federal laws should be declared inapplicable. The exemptions would go into effect if the President approves and Congress raises no objections within 60 days.

The commission would consist of two people appointed by the President of the U.S., two by the President of the Senate, two by the Speaker of the House, and six by the Colonial Governor of Puerto Rico. The Puerto Rican people would have no say in this process.

Currently there is one Puerto Rican Commissioner in the House of Representatives. The compact provides for another commissioner in the Senate, but this person would have no vote. In addition the bill allows for Spanish to be used in the U.S. District Court in Puerto Rico if the court decides it wants to use Spanish. These two points represent the only "concessions" to the desires of the Puerto Rican people. Puerto Rican leaders see these points as an example of the intent of the Compact to deny the Puerto Rican people even the most basic human rights and to the wholesale denial of their right to self-determination.



High rise luxury apartments overlook San Juan, Puerto Rico shanties. The proposed bill on Puerto Rico offers no solution at all to the island's worsening problems.

In 1972 the United Nations Decolonization Committee recognized that Puerto Rico is, in fact, a colony. In 1975 the U.S. forced postponement of a more in-depth discussion of this subject until August of this year. The U.S. hopes to go to the UN armed with the Compact. This point of view reflects two things; 1) an attempt to keep the question of Puerto Rico out of the decolonization committee since the compact according to the U.S. government "guarantees the right of self-determination." 2) an attempt to

prevent any discussion at all of the question of Puerto Rico as a colony by saying "a joint commission has been established. The problem in Puerto Rico is now in process of being solved. If you enter into this, you are interfering in the internal affairs of the relationship between Puerto Rico and the U.S." International observers note that even if the bill is passed by the U.S. Congress before the scheduled discussion at the U.N. in August, it is unlikely that the entire subject will be dropped. O

Southern Africa Roundup

The rape of Africa by the white European "powers" began in the 17th century. The murder and kidnapping of the people to be shipped around the world as slaves, the ravaging of the countryside to seize Africa's rich natural resources, and the total economic and political control of the continent was completed by the 1800's. The Native people, whose culture, and in many cases whose entire livelihood, was destroyed by these European invaders never ceased to resist this onslaught. In the early 1900's the tide finally began to turn, and by 1970, 85% of Africa had become independent, all except for southern Africa. In 1975 the former Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola were finally

liberated after an armed struggle which lasted for over 13 years. In the case of Angola, the western powers attempted to maintain control by setting up "puppet armies" and hiring mercenaries from around the world. The people's forces succeeded in driving these elements to defeat early this year. This left Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), South Africa and Southwest Africa (Namibia) as the only remaining white-controlled areas in Africa. In these three countries the people are daily advancing their struggle for freedom. Following is a short review of some of the recent events in Southern Africa as the struggle for freedom continues.

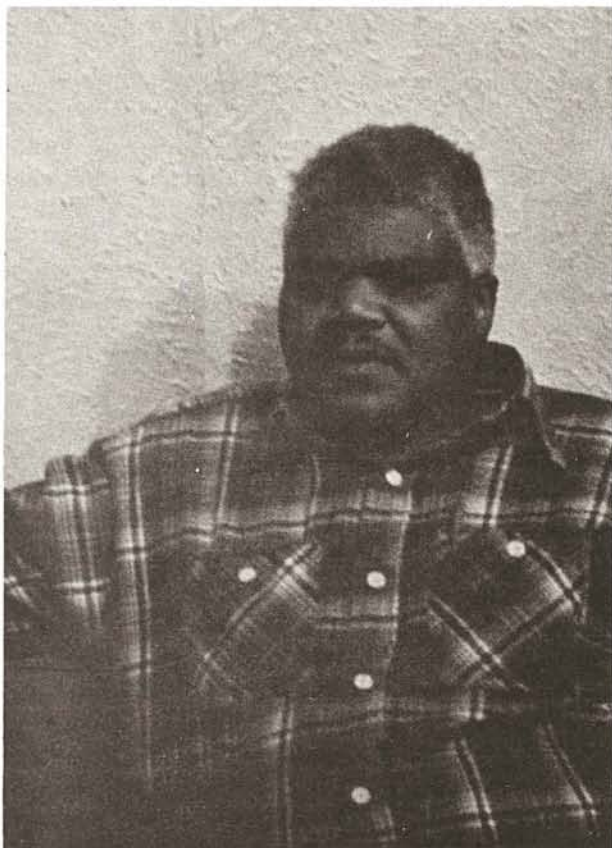
ZIMBABWE

In Zimbabwe the struggle is escalating. In a recent report from Tapson Mawere, Chief representative for ZANU in North America, he states that in reaction to gains by the liberation forces the repressive Ian Smith regime has been getting more and more frustrated and desperate. As one measure of retaliation, over 300,000 civilians have been forced into concentration camps with a dusk to dawn curfew. Anyone found outside the fence after 6 p.m. is shot on sight. It is estimated that over 100 people have been killed in this way.

"Rather than face certain death, many people if they realize they will not reach the gate by 6 p.m. are escaping over the border into Mozambique; the refugee population in Mozambique is already over 30,000 people."

Meanwhile, on the battlefield the freedom fighters have succeeded in opening up their third front in the country, now operating in the





Tapson Mawere, ZANU's Chief Representative In North America.

northwest, northeast and southeast of Zimbabwe. They have repeatedly attacked all of the Rhodesian railways leading to South Africa, the only remaining route to the sea for the minority government, thus putting this illegal white minority government in ever increasing economic straits. In spite of public statements by the racist Smith regime that they would soon be able to bring the situation under control, white settlers are leaving the country in droves.

ZANU REQUESTS AID FOR REFUGEES

The months of June, July and August are cold in the Southern Hemisphere and there is an emergency situation in the Zimbabwe refugee camps located in Mozambique. There is an immediate need for blankets, warm clothing and food.

The Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) requests donations of any amount to alleviate this human suffering. The minimum immediate goal is \$25,000.

Please make checks or money orders payable to ZANU and earmarked "Zimbabwe Refugee Fund," and mail to 89-09 162nd Street, Suite 30, Jamaica, N.Y. 11432.

For further information call Tapson Mawere, ZANU's Chief Representative for the United States, Canada and the Caribbean.

SOUTH AFRICA

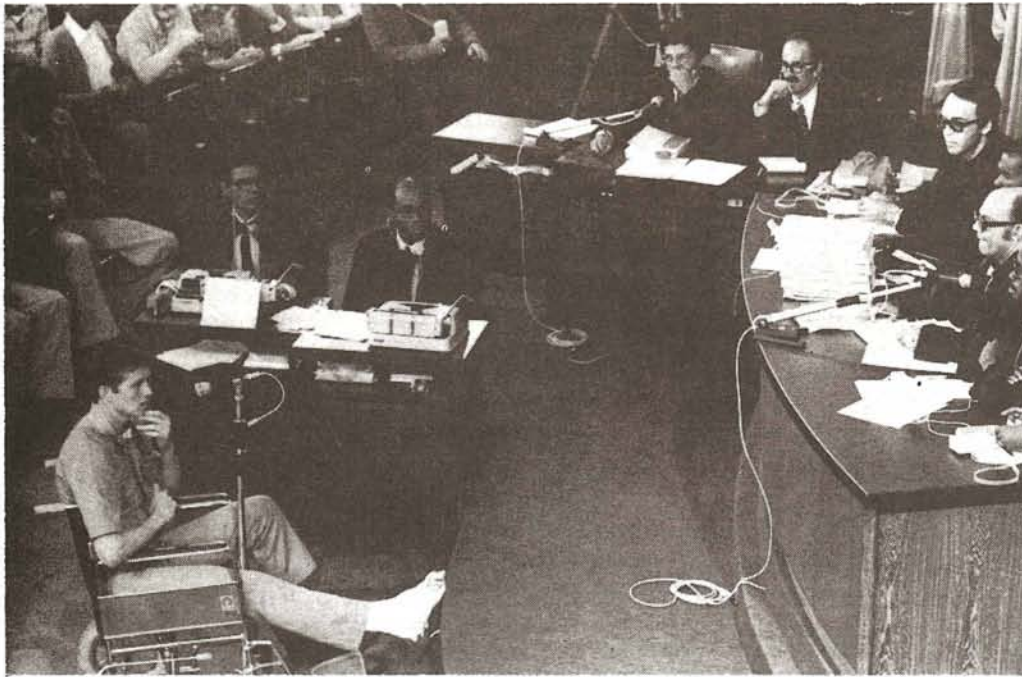
Sparked by a student protest over an offensive and impractical compulsory language requirement imposed by the white minority government, smoldering resentment over this country's policy of strict racial segregation known as apartheid exploded into sustained rage last week. Responding to the government's attempt to force the use of Afrikaans (the language of the Dutch Boer settlers, not spoken by the Black population) Blacks throughout the country rose up in open rebellion.

Unofficial reports on Monday, June 21 placed the death toll at close to 200, with some 1500 wounded as South African military police opened fire with shoot-to-kill orders on Black demonstrators, many of whom were school children in the initial incidents.

Meanwhile African and progressive leaders around the world have called for increased support for the armed struggle in South Africa, where Blacks face some of the most oppressive conditions in the world.



South Africa's white minority government pollee attack a demonstrator.



Mercenary
testifying
in
Angola.

ANGOLA

In Angola following their recently won independence, the country is undergoing an intensive mobilization to rebuild the country and to correct some of the ills resulting from 400 years of colonial domination.

In Luanda, the capital city, the government just completed the trial of 13 white mercenaries for crimes against the people of Angola resulting from the imperialist attempts to subvert the freedom of the Angolan people. As an international commission of observers termed the trial fair and democratic, on Monday, June 28 the revolutionary court sentenced four of the mercenaries to death by firing squad and nine were sentenced to long prison terms ranging from 16 to 30 years. At the sentencing the judge pointed out to the mercenaries that the governments of Great Britain and the United States (ten of the mercenaries were British and three were American) were equally guilty because they had full knowledge of the recruitment of mercenaries in their countries, did nothing to stop it, and in some cases actively participated in this recruitment.

NAMIBIA

In Namibia a worldwide protest has arisen in the face of the South African government sentencing two SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization) militants to death by hanging for their acts in opposing the racist

government. It is claimed that this is pure murder because the South African government is illegally ruling this country, and therefore has no right to either pass or enforce any laws.

Spokespersons for SWAPO have stated that they have succeeded in liberating large portions of the eastern part of the country. D

THE ZIMBABWE NEWS

Official organ of the ZIMBABWE AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION (ZANU), incorporating The Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) and The Zimbabwe African Liberation Army (ZILA).

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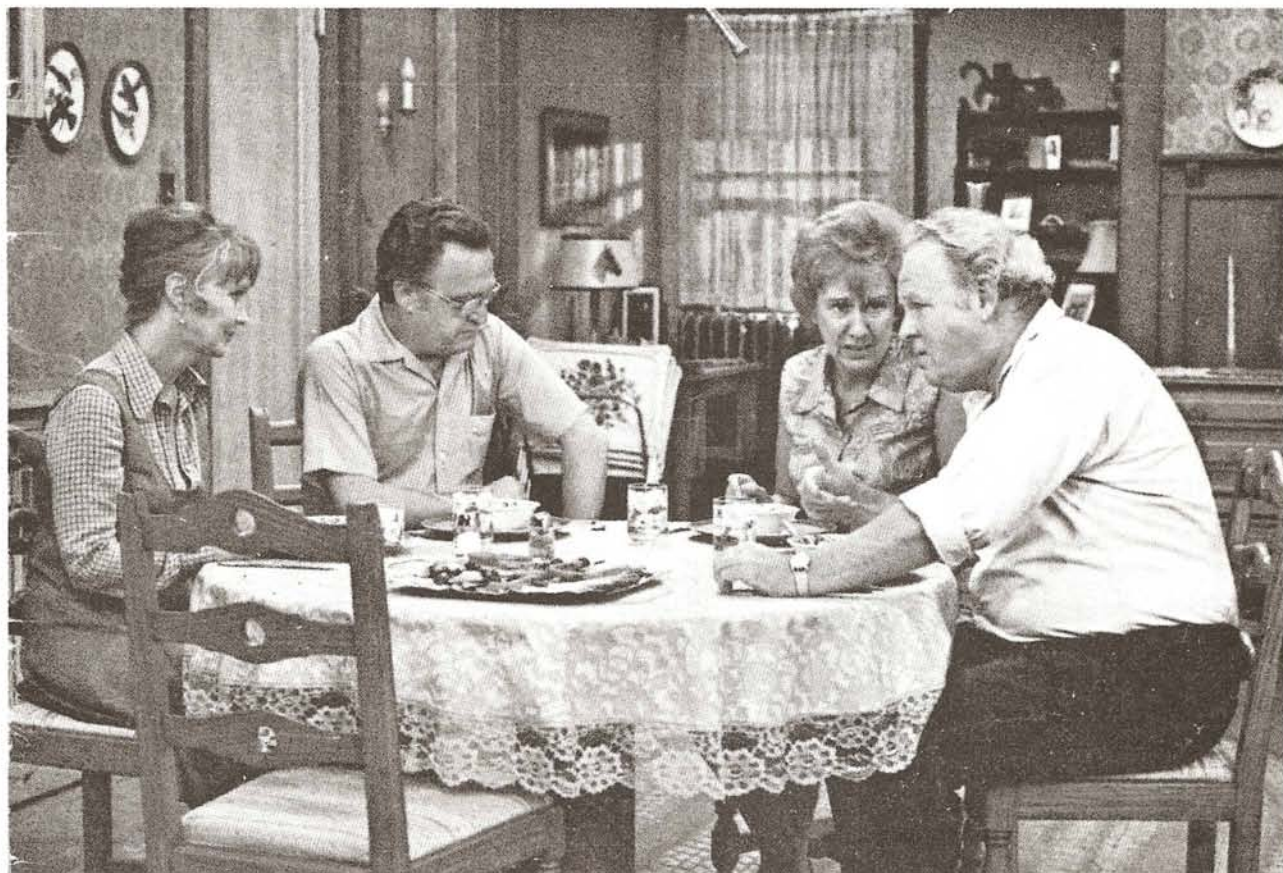
«A,chie BWIIGe,ism»

"The coloreds is all on welfare, getting cadillacs, along with the communist hippies - a poor working guy don't have a chance." Was "All in the Family" supposed to be a joke on Archie Bunker to make everybody laugh at prejudice or was it supposed to be taken seriously? Fact is, it is being taken seriously. When our man Archie talks about the white working man getting the shaft while Black people live off the fat of the land, everybody laughed, but many people believed it was true. The media was selling us a bill of goods.

In the sixties and early seventies if you watched television and read the newspaper you would have thought that Black people make up

90% of the population. Not only was every protest and demand for basic rights covered, but feature stories and "focus reports" on Black people were done constantly. There was little attention paid to stable, white working people and their struggle for survival. And of course the millions of poor whites - the unemployed, underemployed and those on welfare - continued to remain totally invisible except for ridiculous situations like the Beverly Hillbillies.

The officials in government said "big gains have been made by Black people." The T.V. focused attention on these alleged gains. And many white people, caught in economic hard times began to get the impression that what they



were losing was going to Black people. So along comes Archie Bunker.

The men who run the network put on shows that they think people will watch. They thought there were a large number of people who wanted to hear someone say that whites were getting a hard time and a raw deal while Blacks were getting their way paid. Archie Bunker said it. He is still saying it. And Archie got high ratings and the advertisers paid the networks more money.

Now there is more Archie Bunkerism creeping on the stations. There are stories about Greeks getting the short end, Hungarians getting the short end and Poles getting the short end. There are movies about the Jews getting the short end. And there are movies about Black people making good money moving up the economic ladder, as in "The Jeffersons." All this encourages white

working people to believe that they have to fight to make sure their piece of pie, or of the schools, or of the neighborhoods is not taken over by Black people.

The only thing wrong with Archie Bunkerism is that it doesn't have too much relation to reality. It provokes racism very well, but it doesn't tell the truth. What few gains Black people made in the sixties are being largely taken away in the seventies. And everybody has been going through economic hard times. The fight for equal rights was not an attack on poor and working whites; it was an attempt to get what the Constitution guaranteed in the richest country in the world.

However a lot of us pay more attention to the T.V. than we do the real world. And that will get us killed. 0

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46th Ward Community Service Center	4048 N. Sheridan	State & Adams Newsstand	State & Adams
Great American Coffeehouse	2918 N. Lincoln	Sunshine Cleaners	2718 N. Milwaukee
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Intercommunal Survival Committee	1056 W. Lawrence	Volume II	6544 N. Sheridan
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